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The People's Press.

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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy one year, ... $1.50
" " six months, ...75
" " three " 50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXII. SALEM, N. C., OCTOBER 31, 1884. NO. 44.

JOB PRINTING

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FORBIDDEN.

Oh, weary feet that on Life's stony ways
Must tread in separate paths; while Time' dark wings
Beat out the lagging hours of all the days,
Marking the epochs of their wandering!
Oh, lonely road! O tired, pacing feet
That may not meet!

Oh, longing hands that may not, must not, clasp
Those other loved ones in this world's wide night;
Oh, parted hands that may not, must not grasp
Those other hands with yearnings infinite!
Oh, starving lips, whose hunger is but this—
They must not kiss.

Oh, aching eyes that shine so far apart.
Love-haunted eyes that may not, must not tell
The secret of the passion laden heart,
The whispered secret that they know so well!
Oh, hopeless love, that hope of death survives
In such cleft lives!

Oh, souls that never while the world rolls on
Shall mingle in a speechless ecstasy!
Oh, love that lives on hours long dead and gone—
Bound love that strives so vainly to be free!
Oh, joy of life that cometh all too late!
Oh, cruel fate!

A PAIR OF MUTES.

Mr. John Spencer was an attorney with something of a fortune, and of the comfortable age of five and thirty, that age when man is at his best physically and nature has filled out his frame with the necessay padding of flesh without obesity—when the wrinkles are not in his neck nor gray hairs in his mustache, although at that age he is apt to be "well set" in his ways.

The past winter had been one of unusually hard work, but not without pecuniary returns, so that when he was seriously threatened with paralysis of the throat, and upon consulting an eminent physician was told that rest and absolute silence were his only hope he felt that he had earned his vacation, but at a rather high price. He was ordered to make no vocal sound, as his wornout muscles were to be left entirely alone to recuperate for at least three months. If he had anything to say it must be done in writing, but not a word on pain of entire loss of speech. As the summer vacation was at hand he selected a home in the country as his place of exile, for when one has friends one must talk. The choice was a wise one, for the farmer and his wife were quiet, intelligent people, whose children were all married and in homes of their own.

The house was pleasantly situated near a river, so there was plenty of fishing and boating. To a man so long deprived of sport of this kind there was a boyish zest in renewing it, for life had not had much play in it for him, but had been made up of work. In his struggle for a place in life he had become rather cynical, especially so about women, as he knew practically nothing about them. His theories about them were almost heathenish, but they were only theories. He disliked the sex on what is vaguely called "general principles," and shunned them, one and all. On his arrival he was given the choice of two rooms, one large, the other somewhat smaller; true to his manhood, he took the biggest. More room for boots to stand round in and to scatter pipes and such like manly belongings. He had been pleasantly established with his books, fishing-rods, cigars and all those things which seem necessary to a man who is reaching that period of bachelorhood called confirmed.

Before his coming all the arrangements for his stay had been made by letter, and on his arrival, tablets presented with the request written to be shown to his room made the good lady of the house suppose he was deaf and dumb, which was just to his mind, for he did not want "to be bored with the woman's curiosity." If he made an explanation he would have to answer innumerable questions; if he did not it would be natural for her to come to the conclusion she had.

As the days of July became hotter and the fishing began to pall the most interesting books had been read, he began to weary of his enforced silence, and longed for something to break the monotony. Before long he had it. One day Mr. Grey drove up to the gate from the station with a trunk in the wagon behind and a young woman on the seat beside him. When Mr. Spencer looked out it was not with a smiling countenance, but rather a cross one, for his seclusion would be intruded on. Nevertheless, he watched the process of alighting and removing the heavy trunk with that interest bored people watch anything that is something new. He muttered something about "scrawny, faded," as the young woman was helped down, and returned to his pipe.

Laura Hyde had come to Mr. Grey's to recuperate after a severe winter of teaching vocal music in the public schools of the same city of which Mr. Spencer was a resident and strange as it may seem, for the same thing. Her voice had become so impaired with overwork that she was threatened with the total loss of it. Her doctor had commanded entire silence through the summer, plenty of fresh air and wholesome food as the only means of cure. The poor girl could see no way to accomplish this, but she resolved to throw herself on the generosity of the Greys, as Mrs. Grey was a relative of her mother, explaining the whole situation. They being good, charitable people, took her in for the least possible pay, for she refused to come unless she were permitted to pay something, however small the amount.

Mr. Spencer went down to tea in a selfish frame of mind, wishing that that woman had not intruded on his domain, but when he saw how tired, worn and spiritless the obnoxious person looked he relented somewhat and went through an introduction (written on the tablets) with as much graciousness as he could command. He noticed Miss Hyde only answered remarks by a movement of the head, and heard Mrs. Grey explaining in her kindly way all about his own affliction—"Deaf and dumb, poor thing. Not a bit of trouble, but he does smoke dreadfully."

Laura was given the little room rejected by him and was as quiet a neighbor as a man could wish.

A man of Mr. Spencer's habits could not be expected to take much interest in a neighbor. The only thing that struck him was that she seemed to be that rare anomaly—a woman who could hold her tongue. He gave her but little of his thought; merely bowed when passing on the stairway or in the hall.

For some time she moved about the house listlessly, with a tired, worn look that added to her twenty-four years; but with good food, fresh air and rest she began in a few weeks to feel the influence of the place, and her expression changed to a brighter, rested one, which at least made her pleasant to look at.

The only thing that puzzled Mr. Spencer was, he had never heard her voice. He had heard Mrs. Grey hold long conversations with her on many subjects of domestic economy. Once or twice he himself had been the topic of conversation, but not one word in reply did he hear Miss Hyde say. She surely must have said something, for Mrs. Grey said, "Laura, you are too hard on him. He isn't an old man, about thirty-five, and not so selfish as you may think if we only knew him. And, my dear, he can't take the same interest in things that a man who isn't deaf could. I've no doubt he would lend you any of his books if he knew you wanted them." There was a reply to this which he did not catch, for it brought a laugh and reply from Mrs. Grey, who said: "Well, it may be as you say, when men spend all their time thinking and working for themselves they forget that others may suffer for what they have in abundance and think nothing of it." Not long after this conversation took place Mr. Spencer started for a long day on the river, equipped with fishing-rods and lunch basket. In the evening as he was returning home, when yet two miles from it, rowing leisurely, he saw Miss Hyde walking along the river bank, stopping now and then to look about her. He pulled to the shore, and presenting his tablets, on which were written: "Will you not row home, Miss Hyde, the rest of the way? You look warm and tired." She answered by writing: "I will be glad of a chance to go so pleasantly. I have lost my way, I think." With his assistance she got in. As she sat drawing her hand through the water he got a look at her. Looks were all he got, for not a word was exchanged during the ride. "She thinks me deaf and dumb," he said to himself, "and I shall not undeceive her, but await further developments."

She pointed to the sunset, nodded her head, and smiled, to which he answered in the same way. Various objects of interest were discussed in this silent manner, so that when he came to the mooring place he concluded that it was rather pleasant to have some one as a companion.

After this they were on familiar terms, so that when September came their acquaintance had progressed rapidly through the medium of the tablets. On Miss Hyde's returning to her school he could hardly persuade himself that he should miss one of the obnoxious sex so much He considered it rather strange that she had never told him in any of their "dialogues" where her home was. She had not done so because he had never asked, but said to herself, "If he cared to know he would ask. I will not force my confidence on any one." When she went neither knew where the home of the other was, and they parted, as they supposed, never to see each other again. She returned to her school rested and restored. He stayed until the last of October, when he followed, and, as the physician had said, had entirely recovered.

Thanksgiving afternoon the matinee was "Olivette," and as he was a little out of spirits, the natural feeling of men without family ties on holidays, Mr. Spencer concluded to go.

After being shown to his seat he idly looked over the house, but saw no acquaintances. Just behind him he heard a soft, familiar voice say: "Sue, it is he." "Who," asked Sue. "Why, Mr. Spencer, the deaf and dumb gentleman who was so kind to me last summer. But how strange he should come to an opera when he can't hear." "Oh, not at all," said the giddy Sue—"I should think it would be no end of fun to see them all prancing about the stage, rolling their eyes, wringing their hands, and standing on tiptoe to catch the high notes, and all the time hear nothing;" and Sue went off into a giggle at the absurdity of it.

"Sue," said Laura, "it is heartless to laugh and talk so about one's afflictions," "O, pshaw!" Sue answered. "He looks well fed. His chin is getting double. He must be a very old bachelor. I do wish he would turn around so I could see him better." At this point Mr. Spencer did turn around, and gave Miss Sue a look which made her ask in a whisper: "Is he really deaf, Laura? He looked wonderfully knowing, like he might have heard me." "Guilty conscience," said Laura. "Didn't I say he never spoke a word all summer, and he is as deaf as a sphynx. I do wonder if he will remember me. Men of his age and opinions do love to snub us, and I would not be surprised that he did not recognize me."

Just then the curtain went up, and, as they could afford a treat so rarely, they listened, and no more was said of Mr. Spencer.

At the close, while Mr. Spencer was struggling with his overcoat, the two girls made their exit, but what was their dismay to find it raining, and they with no protection from it and no money to hire a cab. "O, what shall we do," said Sue; "our clothes will be ruined!" Just then a voice behind them, said: "Miss Hyde, allow me to see you and your friend to a carriage." The girls looked at each other in consternation, but said never a word, and before they could realize it were seated in a carriage, with Mr. Spencer opposite. Laura looked down in her lap, Sue out the window, but, true to her character, she saw the ludicrousness of the situation, and, after vainly struggling to controlf herself, burst into a peal of laughter, which only added to Laura's distress so much that Mr. Spencer leaned across and said: "I will explain, Miss Hyde, if you will give me the opportunity." After giving her facts of the case, he said: "Now, I hope you will forgive me for any mortification I have caused you." Said Laura: "I don't know how much I have to forgive until I think it over." "Not much," said he, "for strange as it may seem I never heard your voice until this afternoon, so you have said nothing I have heard, although I knew I was under discussion from Mrs. Grey's replies. I used to think it strange, too, that she seemed to do all the talking. "Oh, that is easily explained," said Laura, "my voice wore out, and I was compelled to quit talking, but not writing. I am glad now you did not hear me, for some of my remarks were, as I think now, unkind and uncharitable, to say the least." "I attributed your silence to the fact that you supposed me deaf, and, as I never happened to be with you and Mrs. Grey very much, never suspected that we were a pair of mutes," said Mr. Spencer.

They have since gone into partnership, but not a silent one.

LETTERS THAT GO WRONG.

WORKINGS OF THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.

A Biennial Sale of Unclaimed Matter—Two Ladies Who do Nothing but Decipher Bad Addresses.

The officials of the dead-letter office in the postoffice department, says a Washington letter of the New York Evening *Post*, are preparing for the biennial sale of unclaimed merchandise, which will take place in December of this year. These postoffice sales are interesting, and attract crowds of eager buyers desirous of bargains or curiosities. The catalogue of the sale makes a book of about a hundred closely printed pages, and is a monument of the careless habits which characterize the ordinary patron of the mail pouch. The average number of letters which fail to reach their destination because of defect in the address is about 4,000,000 annually. The use of the "special request" envelope and the extension of the free-delivery service, have reduced the number to a considerable extent, and the annual increase in dead letters now is not to be compared with the increased number mailed. Of the number received at the dead-letter office, a large proportion contain money, drafts, bonds, checks, and other evidences of value, and it is a remarkable fact that of the 10,000 or so forwarded here for want of any superscription, two-thirds at least are from business men. This is accounted for in the fact that the person who sends money by mail generally tak s extra care to see that it is properly addressed when he does send it, while the business man, using the mails as a daily means for the sending of money, becomes careless.

Erom fifty to sixty per cent. of all letters forwarded to the dead-letters office find their way to the person for whom they are intended, or are sent back to the sender. The others, if of no value, are destroyed. That so many letters, which to the ordinary observer would seem totally unintelligible, find their way to the addresses is due to the care which is taken to exhaust every means before giving up the chase. There are received an average of about 1,000 letters daily, which have been forwarded from postmasters who are unable to read the writing on the envelope, or because some part of the address was missing. Sometimes a writer will forget to put the name of the town on the letter he sends; again he fails to designate the State. Then the system of phonetic spelling adopted by letter writers is extraordinary. Virginia was spelled by one anxious swain "Furgeniar," while an English writer having a friend in Oswego, Oswego county, N. Y., addressed the letter "Horse Wigger Springs, Horse Wigger County." Two ladies employed in this department are adepts at the art of deciphering cryptography. Mrs. P. L. Collins sorts all the "illegible" or "incomplete address" letters that originate in American postoffices, and Miss Richter handles the foreign mail of similar character. These two ladies have been in the dead-letter office for years, and have grown so expert that thousands of letters which would otherwise be destroyed are saved to their owners by the quick eyes and clear brains of these two ladies. Occasionally of course a letter reaches the dead-letter office owing to the incapacity or the stupidity of the postmaster. These are readily forwarded to the proper address, and the careless official is reprimanded. Dr. Gregory, of the civil service commission, who is constantly upon the lookout for information that would be useful to him in his duties, recently visited the office, and was shown its workings. One of these errors on the part of a country postmaster was pointed out to him. "That man," said Dr. Gregory; "should have been compelled to pass a civil service examination and he would not have made such a mistake." "That postmaster," replied the official conducting the commissioner, "has an average salary of $3 per quarter, and would probably make some very forceful, if inelegant, remarks if notified that he would be removed if not more careful." Dr. Gregory thought it would be difficult to find a successor among the applications on file with the commission.

Whenever a letter is forwarded to an address "on a venture," that is to say, when the phonetic plan of discovering the intent of the writer is adopted, and something has to be left to the judgment of the assorter, the following notice is attached to the letter:

POSTMASTER: Upon the delivery of this letter please obtain the envelope and return it to the Dead Letter Office. If the letter cannot be delivered you will at the expiration of seven days stamp the letter with your postmarking stamp, and return it and this circular to the Dead Letter Office, with your next return of unmailable letters, duly numbered and entered on the list, Form No. 1522.
A. D. HAZEN. Third Ass't P. M. Gen.

These envelopes are saved for reference, and albums containing several thousand of them are among the attractions for visitors in the department.

Letters having contents of any character whatever are carefully recorded, and can be referred to at any time. Money found in these letters, which cannot be delivered to the proper persons, is turned into the treasury, where it can be obtained by the owner within four years, after which time it is covered into the treasury, and can only be secured by act of Congress.

The Congressional Library.

A cool, pleasant resort is the congressional library, which is open every day in the week, says a Washington letter. The single room of the past generation, where the books were surrounded with wooden shelving, has grown into three spacious halls, four stories high, lined throughout with alcoves of solid iron and crammed from end to end with books behind books in double rows, while 60,000 volumes (or a library three times as large as that saved from the flames thirty years ago) are stacked in daily increasing piles upon the floors. Librarian Spofford and his assistant officers are crowded and embarrassed in the daily discharge of their duties by the encroaching army of literature which will soon usurp every foot of room within its present meagre limits in the capitol. In addition to the copyright books, Mr. Spofford has taken the ground that it is the business or the library of the United Utates to possess all the literature that the country has produced. Thus this institution is found constantly competing at almost every public auction for copies of books, pamphlets and journals which are continually poured out of the countless private collections of the country into the marts of public competition. Not only so, but still larger importations are made from the book-shops of England and the Continent, many of which are rich in what are known as Americana.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Velvet, satin and lace costumes are all the rage.

Face powder in imitation of tan is the latest thing out.

The mantle Victoria is one of the most graceful of the season.

Gold and silver braid find their way on many tailor-made costumes.

Fancy feathers will be more worn than ostrich tips on the first fall hats.

Turkey red, trimmed with Irish embroidery is fashionable for children.

A new style in black brocades shows large leaf patterns on a basket ground.

The assistant secretary of the state department is a woman, Miss Alva A. Adee.

A woman has been appointed public vaccinator for the district of Morgan, South Australia.

Black lace dresses are extremely fashionable, and are extremely useful on numerous occasions.

Pretty reception dresses have the vests and the front of the skirts trimmed with a succession of lace ruffles.

Belts of Russia leather, alligator skin and canvas are now worn as broad as the wearer's figure will allow.

The latest fashion in neck trimming is a double Fedora puff of white muslin, with small blocks or colored dots.

Plain white satin remains the favorite material for bridal dresses, with the fronts enriched with pearl embroidery.

Stylish costumes are made of a changeable silk combined with changeable silk muslin and gauze of the glace sort.

Very odd and pretty cockades for early autumn hats are made of the feathers of the owl, slightly sprinkled with gold dust.

A pretty pattern, more especially suitable for young girls, consists of ripe cherries in couples, over a roughish woolen ground.

Frequently dark silks, foulards and satteens are trimmed with deep Oriental lace. The fashion is anything but a tasteful one.

Dark green and mignonette green are, with navy blue and a very deep claret, fashionable colors for the foundation of bonnets.

Black canvas grenadine is often seen over golden-brown silk and over red silk; ecru embroidered net over many brocades.

Small velvet lobsters in reds, greens and other varieties of color are fastened on the left side of low bodices with diamond pins.

Tom Thumb's widow was in Bridgeport, Ct., recently, and expressed a desire to be buried by the side of Tom's grave when she dies.

There are twenty American girls studying at the University of Zurich. They are admitted upon equal terms with the male students.

Slightly ribbed cloth is more largely imported than the smooth habit cloth, and the rough bourette bison cloths will be worn again this winter.

A very stylish costume is of green flannel, with alligator leather trimmings. This leather forms the cuffs, collar and belt, also fancy pocket laps for the skirt.

Mrs. J. Lawrence, of Louisville, has given $8,000 to the National Academy of Science, the income of which is to be used for the encouragement of scientific investigation.

Dark blue and red calicoes, with large anchors, bars of music, cards and dominoes printed in white, black and colors, are the fanciful wear at seaside and watering places this fall.

French cashmeres come in all the new shades, with tiny silk figures that look very much like embroidery. One pretty piece is in Gordon blue with embroidered spots of red with a gold rim.

The latest fancy of Parisian ladies is to paint not their faces, their eyes, or their eyebrows—that is a matter of history—but their fingernails. And this not with henna, as do the Oriental odalisques, but with landscapes and portraits by talented artists.

The cause of woman is looking up even in India. There is now in that country a lady editor to one of the most popular vernacular journals, and there has been established at Calcutta a Zenana library, for the purpose of meeting the demand for healthy reading for the educated young women of India.

Mrs. Polk, who is living in Tennessee; Mrs. Tyler, who is at Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Garfield, who lives at Mentor, Ohio, three Presidents' widows, are among the United States pensioners. Each receives $5,000 a year, according to act of Congress. President Tyler's daughter also gets a pension of $50 a month, given because of his service in the Mexican war.

The Value of Slang.

"Slang has this value, that it shows how language grows. The English tongue is so vigorous that it seizes whatever it needs for growth just as it did in its infancy. At that period direct imitation of sounds were constantly made into words, as the young vandals of to-day use "chink" for "money." Further on in the growth of the tongue, it took from ordinary speech these imitative words, and converted them to new uses, just as you say "ticker" for "watch," and "puff" for "advertisement." The contraction of words, is another stage, as "mob," now perfectly good English, was at first merely slang for the Latin mabile, the fickle crowd, as "cab" was slang for "cabriolet," and "furlong" for "furron-long," the length of a furrow, and as "nob is slang for "nobility."

"We make words from men's names in the same way. I suppose 'boycotting' may be good English soon. 'Martinet,' now indispensable, was the name of a historic general overstrict in discipline. 'Derrick' was a famous hangman of the seventeenth century, in honor of whom roughs nicknamed the gallows-like hoisting apparatus; and these are two, only, out of scores of cases.

"Many of the words that are now respectabilities of conversation were once gutter-children. 'Drag,' for instance, was a thieves' word for carriage, and 'dragsmen' the peculiar variety of thieves who followed the carriage to cut away the luggage from the rack behind. But 'dray' is good English now for a private coach. 'Kidnap' was thieves' slang for child-stealing; that is, to 'nab a kid.' 'Tie,' for a cravat, was as much the slang of low life as 'choker' is now. 'Conundrum' and 'donkey,' and 'fun' were all slang words, though perhaps not so low. 'Bore' was slang, and so were 'waddle' and 'bother,'"—*St. Nicholas.*

IN A FAMOUS LABORATORY.

A VISIT TO PASTEUR. THE RENOWNED EXPERIMENTER.

Cages Filled with Animals—A Peculiar System of Inoculation—How The French Scientist Works.

In the Rue d'Ulm close to the Pantheon, (Paris) stands Pasteur's laboratory. Rarely, the famous experimenter leaves the scene of his great discoveries. He is constantly at work, leaving nothing untried that might throw a ray of light upon his researches. Although long past the prime of life, he still possesses the indomitable energy that characterized his youth. In his workshop the scientist keeps cages filled with dogs, rabbits, chickens and other animals to be used in his experiments. When once an animal has been injected with the fluid containing the minute animal life upon which, as Pasteur claims, all disease depends, it never leaves his watchful eye. Closely he observes every change in its condition, and when the time has arrived to kill the animal he consoles himself with the thought that science demands the sacrifice. The whole basement of the laboratory is transformed into a miniature menagerie. The rabid dogs are Pasteur's favorites. He has provided neat little iron cages for less enraged pets and often sits before them for hours watching the mad antics of the animals, who snap and snarl at him continually. Pandemonium reigns supreme in this section of the laboratory, but Pasteur seems totally oblivious to the noise which to the casual visitor is so distressing. Some are in the first stages of the disease; they tear about their limited quarters, biting at the iron bars and chew up the hay intended for their beds. The ones only recently inoculated are still affectionate and retain their moist eyes so full of tenderness. They recognize their master and come forward at his call as if to be petted.

The chickens, large and small, crane their necks and keep up a ceaseless crowing.

The pink-eyed rabbits are the quiet members of Pasteur's large family. They chew away at the cabbage leaves with which they are fed, and quietly await their turn to become martyrs of science, while the cute guinea-pigs huddle together, ever watchful for the approach of an enemy.

All of them are destined to be inoculated some time or other, and there is no hope of any of them surviving the experiments of the great Frenchman. Every morning Pasteur pays a visit to the hospital and sees that his sick pets are well cared for. Those which have died during the night are removed to the floor above and laid upon the dissecting tables ready for Pasteur's knife. This is not the only material upon which Pasteur works. From all parts of France he receives coops full of chickens that have died from cholera and other diseases.

In a corner of the large room there are huge baskets filled with straw. One contains a pig supposed to have died from erysipelas, another is filled with the internal organs of a pleuro-pneumonic cow, while scores of them, carefully labelled, are sent by naturalists, who, unable to prove their own observations, seek his advice.

It is not only animals upon which Pasteur experiments. Ever since he visited Pavilnac three years ago to investigate the causes of yellow fever he is never without samples of vomito negro (black vomit), which is sent to him in hermetically sealed bottles from the infected ports. Pasteur never throws anything away. The contents of the bottle are carefully desiccated, and the residue is placed in the propagating room. Here there are shelves and tables for the reception of glass jars in which he keeps the culture liquid.

By careful manipulation the dry residue is redissolved and the microscopic animal life allowed to go on increasing. This is Pasteur's favorite working place, surrounded by his assistants, Chamberland, Roux, Joubert. The death of Thuillier, his favorite co-worker, who died in Egypt while investigating the origin of cholera, robbed Pasteur of a valuable aid. Thuillier was the first to discover the presence of microbes in the tissues of animals, that of erysipelas, and that led Pasteur to continue the investigation and prove that the microbe depended upon the disease. He began to inoculate animals with fluids containing the microbe and by this means was enabled to reduce the mortality in the rinderpest, which in former years played sad havoc with the cattle in the Southern part of France.

At present Pasteur is devoting his energy toward solving the problem of hydrophobia. The results of recent experiments have led him to believe that by means of inoculation it can be successfully cured. He has already inoculated large baboons and has reason to feel satisfied that he is on the right track. He has demonstrated that by transmitting the virus from the lower orders of animals to the higher, it loses strength, until finally only trifling disturbances are caused by its injection. He is confident that at no long distant day he will be able to inoculate a human being. The perfection of this theory he considers the greatest work of his life. Conversing with a friend recently he said that he was not ready to die until he had proved that hydrophobia is but a minor ill to which the human family is liable.—*Vienna Neue Freie Presse.*

A Ghastly Spectacle.

The following, taken from a French letter, will possess a scientific interest for medical men and excite grotesque thoughts in the minds of many who are not students of medicine or anatomy:

"M. Levarde, of Paris, in the secrecy of a private dissecting room, has been trying a most ghastly experiment on the decapitated head of Campi, the notorious Parisian assassin. Placing the head on his experimental table in an upright position, the learned professor of physics connected its cold, lifeless carotid artery by means of a tube with the warm and throbbing corresponding artery in the neck of a living dog, and then removed the stop placed on the neck of the latter.

"As the warm blood from the dog reached and penetrated the arteries of the decapitated Campi, the face of the latter lost its livid hue, and color returned very markedly in the cheeks, which became suffused. The eyelids, long rigid in death, slowly moved, opened and disclosed the glassy eyes of the criminal whose soul was in the other world."

The doctor expressed regret that he had not procured the head sooner, for, if acted upon shortly after execution, he was sure that it would have exhibited a "grand and terrible spectacle."—*New York Mail and Express.*

HEALTH HINTS.

It is said that persons who cut their toe-nails square at the end are never troubled with ingrown toe-nails.

A liniment made of equal parts of oil of wintergreen and olive oil or soap liniment is said to afford almost immediate relief from pain in acute rheumatism.

If baby is hoarse at night take a small piece of oil silk, rub a little lard or animal oil of any kind over it and fasten it next his skin, over the chest. It may be pinned with small safety-pins to his wrapper.

A fastidious convalescent may be deluded into taking more nourishment than he knows of or is willing to take by having the yolk of an egg stirred into his morning cup of coffee. Beat the egg very light.

Dr. McColgan extols the value of the ether or rhigolene spray for the instantaneous relief, principally of facial neuralgia. He first had occasion to observe its good effects upon his own person, he having suffered greatly from facial neuralgia. Since curing himself he had occasion to test its efficiency in about twenty cases. The result was invariably a most gratifying success. In many instances a permanent cure was established. He attempts to explain its action by supposing a complete change to take place in the nutrition of the affected nerve in consequence of the intense cold acting as a revulsive.—*Health and Home.*

The Wretched Italian Peasant.

Life beneath an Italian sky is popularly imagined to be a pleasant form of existence. Such, however, does not appear to be invariably the case. The account given by Mr. Beauclerk, in a report to the foreign office on the agricultural condition of Italy, or peasant life in Piedmont is not of a glowing character. Day-laborers who possess nothing are, he states, the majority of the inhabitants; they amount in Piedmont to one-fifth of the rural population. The landlords are habitually absentees, taking no interest whatever in their tenants, in return for which they have excluded almost every man of means from the list of councilors at the communal elections. The townspeople deride and despise country folk, and are looked upon by them as proud and selfish. In Novara the farm laborer is said "to contend with every species of privation from the cradle to the grave." His infancy is passed in the care of strangers or rolling in the mud; at seven years old he receive as few months per year of elementary schooling, and passes the remainder in tending goats; at ten he already gains some small wages; at twelve he sleeps away from home and is regularly employed, and at fifteen he undertakes the hardest of farm work. The men rise in summer at 2 A. M., in winter at 4 A. M., awakened by beating a stick on an empty box; in the former season they work from twelve to fifteen hours per day. When ill the hospital receives them; when old and unfit for work they are forsaken and uncared for; yet the peasants seldom take to begging, even when deprived of all resources. Girls take part in the field work at the age of fourteen or fifteen At night they catch frogs and fish in the marshes. At thirty they are mature women, old at forty, decrepit at fifty, with bent backs and bronzed faces. Many families lead a nomadic life. Every Michaelmas their household goods, worth perhaps a total of £6, are packed on a bullock cart and a new home or situation is sought. In the hill regions many of the villages are noted for their excessive filth. Throughout the plains master and workmen live together for years without the change of a syllable of good will. In every hamlet class distinctions are complete down the entire gamut of the social scale. Laborers usually have many children, "and," says the report of the Italian government commission that has been recently inquiring into their condition, "indeed, they have nothing else."—*St. James' Gazette.*

Electrifying Animals.

The latest application of electricity is an invention made in the interest of lion tamers, which consists of an apparatus of great power, shaped like a stick, about three feet and a half in length. M. Rauspach, the inventor, is a lion tamer himself, who has been "a good deal worried" during a long and successful professional career. He has already experimented with it upon the denizens of the cages in his menagerie, and relates the different effects upon the brutes. Three of his lions receiving the shock immediately showed signs of the greatest terror. They were seized with trembling and growled fitfully. The tiger was more quickly subdued, became stupefied, and crouched in a corner of the stage. Bruin was more refractory to electricity, which seemed scarcely to affect him. He would growl and show his teeth, and was subdued after repeated discharges. The most astonishing effects, however, were perceptible in the boa constrictor. On receiving the discharge, the specimen from Cayenne, nearly twenty feet in length, became at once paralyzed and remained motionless for six hours afterward. When he recovered, he showed signs of numbness.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Proof of Death.

If most people are afraid of anything, it is of being buried alive. That cases do happen where it is very difficult even for the experienced physician to determine whether a person is really or but apparently dead, without his having recourse to means which, while they would at once settle the dispute, would place life, if it really still existed, in jeopardy, may be judged from the fact that the French academy, some ten or fifteen years ago, offered a prize of 40,000 francs ($8,000) for the discovery of some means by which even the inexperienced may at once determine whether in a given case death had ensued or not. A physician obtained the prize. He had discovered the following well-known phenomenon: If the hand of the suspected person is held toward the candle or other artificial light, with the fingers stretched, and one touching the other, and one looks through the spaces between the fingers toward the light, there appears a scarlet red color where the fingers touch each other, due to the still circulating fluid blood, as it shows itself through the transparent, not yet congested tissues; but when life is extinct, this phenomenon at once ceases. The most extensive and thorough trials established the truth of this observation, and the prize was awarded to its discoverer.—*Health and Home.*

The six large paintings on the walls of the rotunda of the United States capitol cost $74,000. Three of them cost $10,000 each, one $12,000 and the other four $8,000 each.

There are over 3,000 pawnshops in London.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

A Louisville (Ky.) firm has made a $2,000 watch for an Indian quack doctor.

An eagle shot in Lapland had attached to it a tin box containing a scrap of parchment on which was written: "Caught and set free in Falsted, Denmark, 1792."

One peculiar feature of life on the Bosphorus, near Constantinople, is the great shoals of fish which darken the surface of the water, and run their noses into the sand of the beach.

It is a great sight to see the pilgrims from all parts of the world bathing in the River Jordan. Apart from the religious aspect the waters of the Jordan are unriva'ed as a tonic. The river runs like a millrace. It runs 136 miles in a bee-line and descends 3,000 feet.

Croton oil is imported from the East Indies, where it is made from the seed of a tree called the Croton Tiglium. It is the most powerful purgative in use. One drop will operate severely in about forty minutes. It has a hot, burning taste. It should be used with caution.

They still bottle tears in Persia. As the mourners at a funeral sit around weeping, wads of cotton are passed, with which the cheeks are mopped, the tears are then squeezed into a bottle and used as a charm and to revive dying persons. The practice was once universal, as every old tomb has a tear bottle.

The original Mexicans, it is said, lived in a country north of California until about the year A. D. 1160, when they began their migration southward toward the country of Anahuac. After a temporary residence at several intermediate places, they arrived on the borders of Lake Tezacuco, and founded a city. They first erected a temple for their god, Huitzlopcchti, around which they built huts of reeds and rushes.

King Charles I., of England, had a favorite dwarf named Richard Gibson, who was hardly more than a yard high, and the king's wife, Queen Henrietta, had a lady-dwarf who was exactly the same height, and these two little people were married to each other. The king and queen were at the wedding; the queen gave the bride a little diamond ring as a bridal-gift, and the court poet wrote a poem about the marriage.

The faces of Europeans, as a rule, are broader than those of Americans. The common distance in this country between the centers of the eyes is three and three-eighths inches, but among foreigners it is three inches and a half. Sometimes this is increased from one to three-eighths of an inch more. If spectacles are worn with the frames too narrow, the focus of one eye conflicts with that of the other, and an effect is produced very similar to that of being cross-eyed.

A Nameless Woman's Monument.

An Augusta (Ga.) letter recites the following particulars of a strange story: About thirty years ago a young woman came to Augusta and set up housekeeping for herself. She had about $75,000 and was comely. It was well known that the name she bore was fictitious, but nobody cared to make inquiry as to her true name or the place of her birth. The woman was joined by a man who became a noted gambler. Her fortune constituted his capital, and she gave it to him ungrudgingly. A few years ago she died and the court appointed an administrator to take charge of her estate. It was fonad that about $10,000 was left, and the administrator then proceeded to hunt up the heirs. But not a clue to the dead woman's rightful name could be found. Among her papers were several diplomas, showing that she had a liberal education, but in each the name had been carefully erased. There were also a number of letters, but they had received the same treatment. The woman desired to be dead to all her past associations. She no longer existed so far as her family and friends were concerned and she permitted no one to draw her secret from her.

The administrator became convinced that she came from Philadelphia, but beyond this he could ascertain nothing. He advertised in the Philadelphia papers, but nothing came of it. No answer was returned from the grave, and the remnant of the anonymous woman's fortune is about to go for a purpose that she never dreamed of—the education of children. Under the law of Georgia, no heirs having been found for the property, it escheats to the State and goes into the educational fund. Thus in a short time the board of education of Richmond county will come into possession of the property and will be able to do much good with it. She to whom it belonged lies in a nameless grave, but the property itself will go to build school-houses and aid in fitting generation after generation for the battle of life.

There are other incidents connected with the story of this woman's life and death that show some of the remarkable vicissitudes of human experience. She evidently belonged to some wealthy family of the City of Brotherly Love. This is the first intance in this section where property escheated to the State.

An Old Showman.

Yankee Robinson, the veteran showman who died recently in Iowa, is said to have been the originator of street parades. He was a genius in the advertising line, and silver half dollars with "Good for one admission to Yankee Robinson's show" stamped on them are almost every day taken in even now at circus ticket wagons in the West. Another of his devices was to have a poster containing the music of a favorite song of his, each note two or three feet long, posted on the fences, so that the people were soon humming the music. As late as 1868 he had the largest and best circus and menagerie in the country, and was worth $100,000, according to Mr. Hutchinson, of Barnum's firm, who traveled with him for several years. His real name was Fayette Ludowic Robinson, and he was a native of Avon, Livingston county, N. Y. His father and grandfather fought in the revolutionary army. He embarked in the show business in 1845, and was engaged in theatrical enterprises as late as 1882. He took out his first circus in 1856. At the time of the John Brown raid he was in the South, and it was learned that he had once managed an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, He was warned out of town, Columbia, S. C., and fled on foot, leaving a show worth some $40,000. He derived his soubriquet from a Yankee character in a play called "Days of '76," which he played more than 4,000 times. His son Silas, who used when scarcely more than an infant to travel with his father's wagon show and sing "Old Uncle Ned," is now editor and publisher of the Warsaw (Ill.) *Democrat.*

Back of the army is a possible American malitia force of five million men.

ANOTHER BELL.

Poets of old in verses untold
Have sung oft their praises of bells,
As their tones clear and bright
In the dead of the night
Have trembled in musical swells.
The bell in the tower that notes every hour—
The bell calls loudly to church—
Or the merriest of all, the sleigh-bells' glad call—
But there's one they've left out in the lurch.

The music so sweet that youth loves to greet—
The marriage bells toning in glee—
Or the sweet evening bells,
Whose soft welcome swells
As the twilight dims meadow and tree;
The fierce, angry bells whose piercing clang tells
Of the Fire King's power untold,
Or the deep solemn note from the funeral bell's throat—
But there's one they've left out in the cold.

Its musical chimes in no bards or rhymes
Have been made to the memory dear;
Nor e'er did muse tell
Of this wonderful bell
Whose peans are heard far and near;
Like a lark in the morn its clear tones are borne
From the first to the fourth or fifth floor,
And its musical tune is again heard at noon—
'Tis the old dinner bell, nothing more.
—*Henry M. Tichenor.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A waist of time—An old maid's.

The heaviest suspension yet—Brooklyn bridge.

The shoes used on hens cannot be worn by children.

It's easy to be contented with your lot if it's only a corner lot or even a lot of money.

A Kingston girl jumped twelve feet in her sleep, recently. She probably dreamed that some one was proposing to her.—*Burlington Free Press.*

What is a dude? asks an exchange. Whenever you see a fifty cent head with a five dollar hat on, grab it! You have a dude.—*Las Vegas Optic.*

A man's love for his daughter should not be measured by the foot with which he lifts an unwelcome suitor out of the house.—*Fall River Advance.*

If men knew as much at forty years of age as they thought they knew at twenty, there would be more statesmen in the country.—*Texas Siftings.*

The cold wave from the North comes down,
It's racing an I it's nice,
But goodness sakes alive! It makes
A girl's nose cold as ice.
—*Merchant-Traveler.*

A Northern Texas editor complains that the number of marriages is ridiculously small when compared with the time squandered in buggy-riding.—*Texas Siftings.*

Judging from the character of the meekness displayed by some people, we suggest an amendment to read: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall want the earth."—*Wilmington Star.*

"Did they feed you well at your boarding school, Johnny?" asked his fond mother. "Naw, they didn't," responded the youth. "What kind of meals did they give you, dear?" "Oat meals."—*Graphic.*

"You don't mean to say you wear all these different sizes of hats!" exclaimed Blobson, looking over the head-gear on Popinjay's hat rack. "

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1884

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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FOR 1884.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT—GROVER CLEVELAND of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—THOS. A. HENDRICKS of Indiana.

FOR ELECTORS FOR STATE-AT-LARGE.

JOHN N. STAPLES of Guilford.
WM. H. KITCHEN of Halifax.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist.—W. H. LUCAS of Hyde,
2nd Dist.—DONNELL GILLIAM,
3rd Dist.—CHAS. W. McCLAMMY, Pender
4th Dist.—B. H. BUNN of Nash.
5th Dist.—R. B. GLENN of Stokes.
6th Dist.—A. H. ROWLAND of Robeson.
7th Dist.—R. C. PURYEAR of Yadkin.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR—ALFRED M. SCALES of Guilford.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—CHARLES M. STED AN of New Hanover.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS of Wake.

FOR TREASURER—DONALD W. BAIN of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR—W. P. ROBERTS of Gates.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—THEODORE F. DAVIDSON of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—S. M. FINGER of Catawba.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE—A. S. MERRIMON of Wake.

FOR CONGRESS—5TH DISTRICT—JAMES W. REID of Rockingham.

County Democratic Ticket.

For the Senate—J. C. BUXTON.
For the House—W. H. SHEPPERD.
For Sheriff—JOHN BOYER.
For Register of Deeds—D. P. MAST.
For Treasurer—R. L. COX.
For Surveyor—M. H. MORRIS.
For Coroner—DR. W. P. DICKS.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT—JAMES G. BLAINE of Maine.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN A. LOGAN of Illinois

FOR ELECTORS FOR STATE-AT-LARGE.

WILLIAM A. MOORE of 1st District.
WILLIAM R. TRULL of 9th District.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist—JONATHAM W. ALBERTSON.
2nd Dist—ORLANDO HUBBS.
3rd Dist—WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE.
4th Dist—MOSES A. BLEDSOE.
5th Dist—ANDREW H. JOYCE.
6th Dist—RICHARD M. NORMENT.
7th Dist—ALFRED E. HOLTON.
8th Dist—CHARLES F. McKESSON.
9th Dist—ROBERT M. HENRY.

Liberal-Repub. Coalition State Ticket.

For Governor—TYRE YORK of Wilkes.
For Lieutenant-Governor—WILLIAM F. FAIRCLOTH of Wayne.
For Secretary of State—WILLIAM G. CHANDLER of Buncombe.
For Auditor—FRANCIS M. LAWSON of Madison.
For Treasurer—GEORGE W. STANTON of Wilson.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—FRANCIS D. WINSTON of Bertie.
For Attorney General—CHARLES A. COOK of Warren.

☞Election next Tuesday.

—Lookout for fraudulent voters and repeaters, &c.

—Since 1865 the American navy has cost $36,000.

—Gen. Grant is to receive $50,000 for his war articles in the *Century*.

REGISTER!—Do not neglect to register. There is no time to be lost.

—It is reported that Dr. York was taken sick at Goldsboro, last week, and went home.

—U. S. Deputy Marshals have no right to play the bulldozer at the polls. Let this be a fair election, that's what the people want.

—Snows have already fallen in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Northern New York, and the weather sages are predicting a long and hard winter.

—Ex-Congressman, Mills Ross, of New Jersey, was in New York on Monday, and offered to bet that Cleveland would carry Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Indiana; $5,000 on each State; and $5,000 that Cleveland would be elected. He found no takers.

—The total vote in the Presidential election of 1880 was 9,219,947, of which Garfield received 4,454,416; Hancock, 4,444,962; Weaver, 308,578; and Dow, Prohibitionist, 10,305. The total vote of 1876 was 8,412,605. The vote of 1880 shows an increase over this of about ten per cent. On this basis the vote of this year would be, in round numbers about 10,100,000.

ELECTION TICKETS.—We learn from executive committee that the Presidential and the State tickets have been sent to every county. Applications should be made for them from every precinct to the chairman of the county committees. If tickets have not been received, chairman of county committees should telegraph at once to Chairman Battle.

Congressional tickets are furnished by the candidates for Congress in their respective districts, who should be notified if they have not been distributed.—*News-Observer*.

—The merchants great parade in New York on Saturday was according to the reports of the New York press, in one sense the most imposing political demonstration ever seen in that city. The three miles of marching men represented 17,000 merchants from the best business in the country.

A Word From Chairman Battle.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS OF NORTH CAROLINA:

At the close of the campaign I have to invoke your aid, which has always been so cordially and efficiently given for the success of the party, to secure a full vote at the coming election.

While our success seems assured, we will make it overwhelming and triumphant if we can get out a full vote. And I ask that you urge through your columns, the people everywhere to lay all other business aside on election day and go to the polls and see that their neighbors go to the polls and give one day to their State and their country.

At this critical time, when the election of a Democratic President seems almost certain, let every Democrat in the State do his full duty.

R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 22, 1884.

Forsyth Gets the Prize.

The following letter officially announces the prize awarded to Forsyth county at the Exposition.

N. C., STATE EXPOSITION,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 24, 1884.

Mr. H. E. Fries, Secretary N. C., State Exposition:

SIR: We the undersigned Committee appointed to make the award of one hundred dollars premium to the county for the "best exhibit of Agricultural products, natural resources, etc., etc., as a distinctive County exhibit," submit that after a most careful examination of the various and excellent exhibits, that in our judgment said premium should be given to the County of Forsyth.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed.) W. T. JONES,
L. L. POLK,
JOHN WILKES.

—ST. NICHOLAS for November enters its 12th volume with a splendid table of contents. The frontispiece, "Great Grandmother's Girlhood," reproduced in color from a painting by A. M. Turner, is a beauty. The contents are unusually varied and the promises of 1885 are even more brilliant. Among the most practical and instructive we find, "The Cooking Class," "Among the Law Makers" and "Work and Play for Young Folks." The lighter articles are all amusing. See specimens at Bookstore.

—GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK (J. H. Haulenbeek & Co., Phila.,) for November has made a sensation in literary circles, being by common consent the finest number of the book that has ever been published. The frontispiece, a fine steel engraving of "The Morning Call," represents a pretty child asleep in bed while a saucy, inquisitive little dog peers into her face. The colored plates this month are unusually fine. In addition to the usual designs, there are some beautiful prints of silk applique work, and a cut showing the interior of an elegant dinning-room. GODEY'S has always been up to par, but this month it excels itself. The literary matter is excellent. Now is the time to subscribe, price $2.00, which entitles each one to a steel engraving for framing.

THE WILMINGTON OUTRAGE.

Expressing the Feeling About the Throwing of Stones by Negroes into the late Democratic Meeting in that City.

The committee, appointed at a meeting of Democrats, to address the reputable Republicans about the recent outrage in Wilmington, have written the following:

S. H. Manning, Esq., Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned were appointed last night at a large assembly of the Democratic citizens of Wilmington, a committee to confer "with the reputable leaders of the Republican party" here, and to notify them of the feelings of the white people of this community concerning the outrage perpetrated on last night upon a peaceable assembly of citizens by a Republican procession, consisting mainly of blacks, and to notify these reputable leaders that the "recurrence of such a proceeding will lead to a difficulty, and that they will be held responsible for the consequences."

The outrage and the facts attending it are these: Both the political parties held meetings last night and marched in procession. The Republicans met in the old market place, on Market and Front streets. The Democrats met in front of the City Hall, on the corner of Princes and Third streets. The Democrats, with the purpose and intention to avoid the possibility of disturbing or incommoding the Republican procession or the speakers, changed their programme so that the Democratic procession should take up Gen. Scales at a remote point and march by a direction to the place of meeting altogether out of reach of the possibility of an encounter. Notwithstanding this manifestation of a peaceable and orderly disposition, a large procession of Republicans mainly of negroes, moved to Princess street, headed by a full band of music, and thence along that street to Third, where the Democratic meeting was held. When they reached that point the music was played lustily, and the procession yelled, accompanying the noise with jeers and derisive and offensive demonstrations, insomuch that the Democratic candidate for Governor could not proceed with his address, and was put to silence. In the same moment two missiles were thrown, one of which struck Col. J. N. Staples, a guest of the citizens, and both of which were sufficiently dangerous to produce serious injury.

This unprovoked outrage is of a very grave character being a gross interference with the freedom of the citizens, and we invite you to look with thoughtful consideration upon the consequences to which its reoccurrence will be sure to lead. This is not the only occasion of these outrages; they have occurred at every political campaign, beginning in 1868.

Such recurrence will not be permitted to pass with impunity, and this notification is addressed to you in your political character and relation to the Republican party, with the request that you will confer with your associate leaders about this notification, its meaning and significance.

It can readily be seen that it is strictly defensive, not being intended either to threaten or intimidate, but simply to declare a fixed and deliberate purpose.

In conclusion this committee in behalf of the Democratic people of Wilmington assures all concerned that they will concur most cordially in all measures calculated to keep the peace and insure the free expression of opinion to all parties, and as they have in the past so will they in the futuae abstain from all conduct likely to lead to the contrary.

They invite a similar line of conduct on the part of the Republicans, for the determination is reached not to hold any portion of their freedom on toleration or at peril.

We have now done our duty, and responsibility will be incurred or avoided as this notification and invitation shall meet a favorable or an unfavorable reception.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed.) D. K. McRAE,
F. W. KERCHNER,
JNO. L. CANTWELL,
Committee.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 23, 1884.

The Republican Reply to the Democratic Letter About It.

Sheriff Manning has sent the following reply to the communication addressed to him on the 23rd inst., by the committee appointed by the Democratic meeting on Wednesday night, regarding the outrage perpetrated by the Republican procession in Wilmington on that occasion:

Hon. D. K. McRae, Col. W. F. Kerchner and Col. John L. Cantwell, Com.

GENTLEMEN—Replying to your communication, I have to say that before its receipt the Republican committee advised the people of this city of the position of the party in in regard to the matter discussed by you, in a circular, of which the following is a copy, which was carried by the committee and distributed over the entire city:

To the People of Wilmington:

"The interruption of Gen. Scales' meeting last night was the result of an error as to the course of the Republican procession—a thoughtless blunder, condemned and regretted by all Republicans. The orders were expressly given that the procession should not pass the City Hall. The reckless boy who threw the stone we will be the first to punish if we can find him. S. H. MANNING,
Chairman of Republican Executive Committee.

In addition to the above, under the instructions of the Republican Executive Committee, I offered, by advertisement, which appears in our daily papers, a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the offender, and no efforts will be spared to search him out. We very much regret the occurrence, and we have no hesitation in saying that no means will be spared to prevent its repetition, or the commission of any act calculated to anger reasonable and law-abiding citizens. We will gladly accept your offer to act jointly to this end. Permit me to say further that we do not believe that any similar occurrence will take place.

Without admitting all of the allegations contained in your letter, and without desiring, however, to enter into a discussion which can do no good, I am, yours respectfully,

S. H. MANNING,
Ch'm. Rep. Co. Ex. Committee.
Wilmington, Oct. 24.

—THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for next month commences its 29th volume, and is a rare literary treat. Vidder's accompaniment to the song of Omar Khayyam are certainly quaint and original, if not always beautiful. The engraving is well done to those who admire it. The old Sedan Chair is interesting, and the Chinese Theatre amusing. The Lost Mine is a thrilling story. The war articles embrace Gen. Beauregard's sketch of the battle of Bull Run. The other articles are all good and the variety extensive enough to please the most fastidious. Call at the Bookstore and see samples.

A Patriot, Not a Partisan.

From Henry Ward Beecher's great speech Thursday night.

Mr. Cleveland was a patriot, not a partisan. When he became Governor he turned only one man out of office. Governor Cornell had removed a one armed soldier and put a stalwart man in his place. Governor Cleveland removed the stalwart man and put the soldier in his old place again. (Cheers). That was the kind of man Grover Cleveland was. Over half of his staff were Republicans. This was the man for Washington. (Loud and protracted cheering.)

The Bloody Shirt Concert.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—As if by prearranged concert, the hoisting of the bloody shirt by Mr. Blaine in Indiana is promptly followed by Republican headquarters here with the issuance of a batch of "made-to-order" Southern outrages. The scene of these alleged disturbances and attempts at intimidation is located in Copiah county, and other parts of Mississippi.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you covet good health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST. (Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.)

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Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.

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Used throughout the country FOR OVER 40 YEARS, And thus proved

The Best Liver Medicine in the World.

No Griping, Poisonous Drugs, but purely Vegetable, safe and reliable. Prescribed even by Physicians. A speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Regulating the Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Cleansing from Malarial Taint. A perfect cure for Sick Headache, Constipation and all Bilious Disorders. Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlets, etc., address C. E. HULL & CO 18 Cedar St., N.Y. City.

For A Business Education Attend the Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 32 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. Fall Session begins Sept. 8th. For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

☞Langs Live Seeds. The Cheapest, the Freshest, the Purest. They never fail to grow and give a liberal crop. 300 Flower Seeds, 300 Vegetable Seeds, 65 Field Seeds, 20,000 Catalogues to give away, send for one. Local Agents Wanted everywhere.

Fred N. Lang, Baraboo, Wis.

London Hair Restorer—Great English Toilet Article. Restores growth, color, gloss and softness. Removes Dandruff. Aristocratic families of Great Britain endorse it. Elegant dressing. Fragrantly perfumed. The favorite of fashion. At Druggists for 3½ 1d, or 75 cts., in U.S., money.

☞ WORK BOXES at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are prepared from MAY APPLE

are the BEST EVER MADE for Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache. One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, followed by one pill every night for a week or two, makes the human machinery run as regular as clock work; they purify the blood and put new life in a broken-down body. Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible, the youngest child may take them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 15 Cts. a Box, or by mail.

STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors, 197 Pearl St., N. Y.

Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. GOHER, Harmony Grove, Ga.—Emory's Little Cathartic are the most popular of all the Cathartics.—WM. BISHOP, Mills River, N. C.—My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. BAKER, Locust Grove, Ohio.—I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M. D., Athens, TEXAS.—They are excellent.—R. BESSON, Jackson, Miss.—They are unexcelled.—MRS. ELIZABETH KEYSER, Moberly, Mo.

MALARIA In all its forms positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills, a never-failing remedy; they contain no Quinine, Mercury, or poison of any kind. Endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail, 25 Cents a Box. STANDARD CURE CO., New York.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'nful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 9 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE THOUGHTFUL ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO THE SUPERIOR MERITS OF

ORCHILLA GUANO

AS A FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT AND GRASS.

The advantages resulting from its use are not only an increased yield, but the permanent improvement of the soil from the abundant growth of grass which is sure to follow.

"ORCHILLA" is no new thing. For eighteen years it has been undergoing trial,—and well has it stood the test. At first, its progress to favor was naturally slow; but merit will, sooner or later, have its reward, and now its sales every year are largely increased over those of the preceding year, and the friends of its early days are its best friends now.

It has been used extensively in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and from its abundant success everywhere, we are justified in recommending it to you as being well adapted to your soil. No fertilizer for your use has had such unvarying success and continued popularity. Some of the largest and best farmers in these three States use it almost exclusively.

It is Successful, because it is Nature's own provision for her exhausted fields.

It is Low Priced, because we have none of the expense of manufacturers, and, without regard to its high agricultural value, we base its price solely upon its actual cost to import.

We refer you below to some of the farmers who have used it, and ask you to enquire of them as to its merits.

ORCHILLA FOR WHEAT.

It is a remarkable fact that the complete analysis of Orchilla Guano shows *almost identical results* with the analysis of the ashes *of a bundle of wheat in the straw.* This doubtless furnishes the reason why Orchilla is a good wheat producer; *it contains all the elements of wheat growth within itself.*

JOHN H. NUNNALLY, Esq., of Ruffin, N. C., June 23d, 1884, says:—Those who used Orchilla last fall speak in most flattering terms of its results, in which I concur, as my future purchases will demonstrate. I can see where I used Orchilla this spring a very perceptible difference. It is too early in the season to report results.

R. B. DOBSON, Esq., of Clio, Iredell Co., N. C., July 15, 1884, says:—"I have used the Orchilla Guano for three years on light sandy land for wheat and clover. It has given satisfaction. My neighbors who used it last fall are well pleased. We used from one to three hundred pounds to the acre. We expect to use it again."

Dr. E. CHAMBERS LAIRD, Haw River, Alamance Co., N. C., July 16th, 1884, says:—"I have used Orchilla for two years, and am well pleased with the result. I expect to use it more largely this fall. I am convinced it is all you claim for it."

Maj. A. H. DREWRY, of Westover, Charles City Co., Va., probably the most extensive farmer in the State, says,—"Orchilla Guano does quite as well on my wheat, as any fertilizer I ever used."

Col. PEYTON S. COLES, of Edgewoodville, Albemarle Co., Va., equally prominent in the community, says:—"Orchilla has made wheat for me when everything else failed to do so."

ORCHILLA FOR GRASS.

If Orchilla *has* a specialty, it is in *making grass.* THAT NEVER FAILS.

Col. RANDOLPH HARRISON, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Virginia, Richmond, says:—"Orchilla certainly possesses special *clover-producing* virtues, or, if that is an inaccurate word, it enables clover *to take hold,* and helps it to stand drought—a great point. I watch its effect on my crops with much interest."

☞Send for our Book of Testimonials from farmers who have used Orchilla Guano for years, and who say:—"it has made a poor land rich."

Respectfully,

TRAVERS, BETAD & CO.

IMPORTERS

FOR SALE BY

J. F. HARRIS, - - - - - Winston.
FIELDS & TURNER, - - - - - Greensboro.
D. T. LAMBETH, - - - - - Thomasville.

AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORE

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

IN THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS.
DARWINISM,
A COUNTRY DOCTOR.
A MIDSUMMER LARK.
HER CRIME.
WAKE ROBIN.
LITTLE SISTERS.
RACHEL'S SHARE OF THE ROAD.
MAJORIE DAW.
FANCHETTE,
STILLWATER TRAGEDY.
DAUGHTER OF THE PHILISTINES.
PRUDENCE PALFRY.
LADIES LINDORES.
MODERN INSTANCE.
BEYOND THE GATE.

Together with a lot of POEMS, ILLUSTRATED HYMNS, BIRTHDAY BOOKS GEMS OF GENIUS and hundreds of Articles all of which are offered at

REDUCED PRICES,

and many at and below cost, among the latter a large number of Toy Books, etc.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., August 1884.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Expectation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

—FAMILY BIBLES at Blum's Bookstore.

Catalogue Sent Free by Mail.

THE Cedar Cove Nursery Catalogue representing the largest, lowest priced first-class stock in the country will be sent to all who will write for one. It contains the largest list of apple, peach, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry and all other desirable fruits with descriptions. Orders solicited and promptly filled after October.

Address N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
Aug. 27th, 1884-6m.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April* 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

—SCHOOL SATCHELS for sale at Salem Bookstore.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

FALL AND WINTER, 1884.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WHOLESLAE MERCHANTS,

BUYERS OF DRIED FRUIT

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

WINSTON, N. C.

We are now receiving our second

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

which is the most complete we have ever had and consist partly of

200 cases Boots and Shoes,
50 cases Hats and Caps.
15 cases Prints,
10 cases Bleached and fine Brown Domestics,
8 cases Dress Goods,
4 cases Linseys,
10 cases Jeans,
6 cases Flannels,
50 cases Notions and Hosiery,
5 cases Shirts,
3 bales Ticking,
50 bales Plaids,
50 bales Arista and Cedar Falls Sheeting,
3 bales heavy Drilling,
300 Shawls and Cloaks,
100 Overcoats,
100 pieces Table oil Cloths,
600 Suits Clothing.
50 bales Farmer's Tobacco Muslin,
100 barrels Sugar,
100 Bags Coffee,
250 Kegs Nails,
25 Kegs Horse and Mule Shoes,
50 dozen Shovels, Spades and Forks,
50 dozen Mann's Axes,
3000 lbs. Sole Leather,
500 Sacks Salt,
50 barrels Syrup,
25 barrels Fish,
50 barrels Oil,
Paints, Drugs, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Rope, full stock of Hardware, Saws, Hammers, Hatchets, Hinges, Screws, Locks, Cutlery, and other staple Ralph's Snuff,
Gail & Ax's Snuff.

Fries' Jeans and Cotton Yarns at Factory prices.

One car load of

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

The best made.

Also thousands of other things which we cannot here enumerate. Notwithstanding the hard times we have done more business this year than ever before and hope to merit a continuance of our present patronage, and ask of those who have not been trading with us an examination of our stock and prices and comparison with prices asked anywhere else for same goods.

Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Retail Department.

Our Ladies Department is in the hands of competent young ladies. We cordially invite the ladies of both towns and the surrounding country to call and examine and compare our goods and prices with those of any house here. We have facilities unsurpassed by any house and can sell you goods as low or lower than any one here or anywhere else. We have a full stock of fresh seasonable goods, such as

Black and Brown Silk,
Black Cashmeres,
Colored Cashmeres,
Plain and Fancy Worsted Dress Goods,
Gilbert Dress Flannels,
Sack Flannels, assorted colors,
Red, white, blue and grey Flannels,
Colored and white Cotton Flannels,
Merino Underwear,
Ladies, Misses and Children's Hoods,
Ladies Cloaks and Shawls,
" Jerseys,
" Waterproof Cloaking,
Ladies, Misses and Children's fine, medium, and cheap Hosiery,
Prints, Cretones, Furniture Prints, Shelf and Table Oil Cloth,
Ladies Felt and Velveteen Skirts,
Silk Fringe, Silk Velvets, Velveteen, Trimming Silk,
Ribbons, Buttons, Ornaments and a great variety of Dress Trimmings,
Gloves, Corsets, corset Stays, Belts, Collars, Cuffs, Combs, Brushes, Handkerchiefs, and Ties,
Satchels, colored and white Table Cloths, and Napkins to match, Towels, crash, 3-4 and 10-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Fancy Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, Lonsdale Cambrics bleached and unbleached Domestics,
White Bed Blankets and white Counterpanes, very cheap,
Rubber Cloaks and Overshoes, T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia hand made Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children. Quilts and Comforts and Lindsays.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Bay State fine, medium and cheap Shoes, splendid styles, fit elegantly and warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock of Coats' Cotton and spool silk is always complete. An immense stock of Notions at very low prices.

RETAIL GROCERY AND HARDWARE.

Sugars direct from the Refineries. Cofiees direct from the Importers. Black and Green Tea, fine medium and cheap Syrups, Roasted Coffee, Spices, Soda, Mackerel, Meat, Flour, Bran, Lard, Corn, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Tacks, Hammers, Hatchets, Cross cut and Hand Saws, Mill and Hand Saw Files, Gimlets, Strap and T. Hinges, Narrow and loose Joint Butts, Screws, Pad, Jail, Knob, Cupboard, Wardrobe and Till Locks, Coat and Hat Hooks, Pocket, Butcher and Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors and Shears, Coffee Mills, Suasage Mills and Stuffers, Shovels and Tongs, Dog Irons, Smoothing Irons, Shoe Brushes, Shoe Polish and Blacking, Pots, Skillits, Ovens, Excelsior Cook Stoves, Axes, Mattocks, Hoes, Briar Scythes, Grain and Grass Scythes, Seives and Sifters, Cartridges, Caps, Powder, Shot and Bar Lead, long handled Shovels, Spades, Forks, Bull Tongues and Shovels, Curry Combs, Log and Trace Chains.

MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

We have always carried a good stock of Boots and Shoes but have never had so complete stock as we now have.

Our $2.50 man's whole stock saddle seam Boot is the best boot for the money in the market.

Our $2.75 Farmer's kip Dress Boot is unequaled.

Boys Youth's and Children's Boots in great variety.

T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia hand made fine Shoes are the best and cheapest on the market.

We have an immense stock of the celebrated Ray State Boots and Shoes, both fine and medium. Prices low and goods guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Rubber Overshoes lower than ever before.

300 Suits Clothing and 100 Overcoats.

Globe Shirts, laundred and unlaundered, the best shirt made, 75c. and $1.

½ Hose from 5cts. to $1. Suspenders 15cts to $1.25. Men's white and red merino Shirts and Drawers, 40cts to $2 each. Collars, Cravats and Ties in great variety, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Hickory Shirting, Drilling, coat and vest Trimmings, Men's and Boys Gloves, and Hats from 25cts to $6. Elegant stock of newest styles.

SUNDRIES.

Lewis white Lead, Red lead, Linseed oil, Horse and Cattle Powders, Drug and Patent Medicines, Cedar and Painted Buckets, Tubs, Well Buckets, Kegs, cottoon, sisel and jute Rope, Brooms, wisp Brooms, Feather Dusters, Trunks, Satchels, Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Buck Purses, Holmes' Readers, McGuffey's Readers, Davies' old school Arthmetic, Emerson's Arithmetic, Webster's Primary Dictionaries, Webster's Spellers, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Draft, Note and Receipt Books, Legal Cap, Fools Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Copy Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink Pen Holders, Crayons, Photograph Albums, Mouth Harps, Jews Harps, Horse Blankets, heavy colored Blankets, Lap Robes, Snuff, Tobacco, 125,000 yards Tobacco Plant Bed Muslin.

FERTILIZERS AND SEED.

We continue to sell the Star Brand Guano for Wheat, Oats, Corn and Cotton. Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure, for the Tobacco crop. No fertilizers ever sold here have been able to compete successfully with them. We refer every farmer to his own experience and to his neighbors.

The best Clover, Sapling Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herd's Grass, and Kentucky Blue Grass seed on hand at all times at lowest prices.

WE HAVE FROM A SMALL BEGINNING

built up our trade until now it is second to the business of no house in North-Western North Carolina. We have endeavored to give each and every one good honest goods at

THE LOWEST PRICES

for which we can buy and sell them and make a living profit. Our business being large we have advantages in buying that few houses in the State have and we divide these advantages with our customers. With facilities not equalled, a new stock unsurpassed, we hope and expect, by following the course pursued by us heretofore, to continue to increase our business.

Thanking our friends and customers for past patronage and asking all to

COME AND SEE US

when in want of anything, we rem

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

So.	9 Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
"	10 Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
"	11 Leaves "	5.10 p. m.
"	12 Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

RECISTER!—Some weeks ago we noticed that a new registration was necessary. This is a mistake. *Only those who have not previously registered are required to do so.*

—Registration books for Winston township are open at the Court-House and at T. B. Douthit's in Salem.

—Weather cloudy.

—Beef market is well supplied.

☞ Don't neglect to register.

—A drove of sheep passed through this place Tuesday morning.

—Sale of Salem Hotel property, Saturday, November 8th.

—Thanks for a complimentary ticket to Charlotte Fair.

—See Mortgage sale of Jacob Tokely in another column.

—The one cent rate will continue till November 1st, and good till November 3.

Lewis Porter is building a dwelling house on old Shallow Ford Street.

Dr. Butner is repairing the former bank building, recently purchased by him.

—Mrs. A. E. Keehln and son C. D. Keehln, left on Monday last for the State Exposition.

—Dr. Rondthaler preached in the Presbyterian church, Winston, Sunday last.

—Wm. Banner, about 3 miles east of this place, lost 2 barns of tobacco by fire last week.

—The residence of A. M. Heitman, in Lexington was burnt on Monday morning, the 20th.

J. W. Fries' new residence is approaching completion. It will be a handsome building.

—Refreshing rain on Wednesday night, making the weather decidedly cooler with sharp frosty mornings.

—Mountain Apples and Cabbage are offered from wagons, almost daily now. Apples do not keep well.

—Mrs. Roswell Smith, near Kernersville, raised a sweet potato weighing four pounds and 5 ounces.

Js. Reich and family, of Five Forks, Stokes County, were visiting relatives and friends here last week.

Wm. Garboden has rented the rooms formerly occupied by F. W. Keller, and will carry on the shoe business.

—Dr. Siewers is giving his residence a fresh coat of paint. C. W. Vogler and L. N. Clinard are also repainting.

—J. M. Nading and sister left for their home in Missouri on Tuesday evening October 21st, and arrived at the home on Friday morning. All well.

—F. & H. Fries, stopped their Factory to give an opportunity to their operatives to go to the State Exposition, last week.

The old Salem Grist Mill has been running eighteen (18) months, day and night, employing two sets of hands.

—Rev. Job Turner, deaf and dumb mute, will hold services in St. Paul's Episcopal church on Thursday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The public invited.

—Jacob S. Sides will deliver Fruit trees, &c., at Hannah's old Warehouse on November 5th, 1884 All purchasers are expected to be on hand ready to take trees.

—See double column advertisement of Hinshaw and Bynum. They keep a first-class establishment, where you can find all kinds of goods and at prices that can't be beat.

Mr. Lyndon Swaim, of Greensboro, had a narrow escape at Raleigh a few days since He fell between the cars when starting and was dragged some distance, fortunately receiving no material injury.

RALEIGH, Oct. 27th, 1884.—Special trains will run to Raleigh on Thursday and Friday of this week. Thursday train through from Salem and return same day. One rate continued. H. E. FRIES.

—The entire stock of Notions and Fancy Goods at present in Salem Notion Store, will be disposed of without reserve, at Auction. All, and especially the Ladies, are invited to attend. First sale to-day (Thursday) ½ o'clock, P. M.

—Some one has declared conceit worse than consumption, and the comparison is a true one. Many are the "conceited" who cry down legitimate remedies, and who delude suffering humanity, whose only salvation is the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

—Gen. Scales will speak in Winston, Monday next. The reception will be a grand affair. The largest mounted procession ever seen in this county will march through the streets of Winston and Salem. A number of the most prominent citizens of both towns will act as Marshals. A large turnout from neighboring counties is expected.

—Dr. J. A. Blum has been selected to take charge of one portion of North Carolina's exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition, which opens on December 1.

—Our young friend Charles Shore, Route Agent on the railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Jacksonville, Fla., called on us last week. Charlie is home on a visit, the better half of his family having spent some weeks here. Thanks for a very fine present of Japanese persimmon, of Florida growth. He is off on duty again making his home in Charleston.

Dr. Rondthaler, Principal Salem Female Academy, with his family, and Rev. J. H. Clewell, Assistant Principal, with a portion of the Senior Class, were at the State Exposition last week, and were delighted with all they saw, and more especially the favorable comment on the Academy exhibit. They felt proud of the old Institution.

—Prof. Harris' Pastile treatment for nervous debility has cured thousands. The proprietors having confidence in its merit offer free trial.

Address, Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PREMIUMS.—Among the premiums awarded at the State Exposition, we notice following of interest from this section:

Best Jersey Bull, 2 years old and upwards, $50. Best Guernsey Bull 2 years old and upwards, $50, Dr. H. T. Bahnson, Salem.

Best exhibition of Dried Fruit, H. W. Foltz, Winston.

Forsyth County, best general exhibit, $100. Presented to the Orphan Asylum, clicting cheers from the crowd for our good old county.

—Rev. Theodore Rights, Moravian missionary among the Cherokee Indians, is with his father and mother at Kernersville. He called on us last week, and enjoys good health in the far west. His is a native of this county.

The Kernersville *News* says: "The lecture on the Indians, &c., by Rev. Theodore Rights, a son of Rev. C. L. Rights, of this place, delivered in the Moravian church last Tuesday night, was interesting and instructing. Mr. Rights has labored for several years as a missionary among the Indians and is now on a visit home from the Indian Territory.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Oct. 18th, 1884:

Miss Rair Bailey, Sam Belton, col. Jessie Fri, E. L. Green, C. E. Hege, B. V. Idol, I. B. Jones, J. R. McLain, Robt. H. McKaughn, James Martin, Miss James A. Paul, Phoebe Stewart, Luther Scott, C. D. Sides, Elmer Tucker.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter of fice.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

—One of the handsomest displays in clothing ever made in Winston, was that of the Baltimore Clothing House, on Thursday last. Their large granite front store house, on Main street, was thrown open for the inspection of their patrons and visitors. Every floor was filled with clothing, suitable for children, boys and men, and exhibited in a very attractive manner. Their large show windows were models of beauty. The most interesting feature of the occasion was the representation of the next president, in the white house. A figure, bearing a striking likeness to Grover Cleveland, was seated at a table, as if in the act of writing a proclamation. It was well arranged and admired by large crowds of visitors all day.—*Leader.*

Ohio's Official Returns.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 24.—The official returns are all in, and the footings completed by the Secretary of State to-day are as follows: For Secretary of State—Robinson (Rep.), 391,599; Newman (Dem.), 380,275; Morris (Pro.), 9,857; Herold (Gbk.), 3,580. The plurality of the Republicans over the Democrats on the head of the ticket is 11,324. The Republican minority on the total vote is 2,113.

Supreme Judge—Johnson (Rep.), 392,917; Martin (Dem.) 378,963; Roseborough (Pro.), 9,857; Grogan (Gbk.), 9,780. For member of the Board of Public Works—Flickinger (Rep.), 393,885; Benfer (Dem.), 375,802; Kirkendall (Pro.), 9,004; Ogden (Gbk.), 3,527. In October, 1880, the Republican plurality was 19,005 showing a loss this year of 7,681. The Republican majority on the total vote in October, 1880, was 9,404, showing a loss this year on the total vote of 11,517.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—A Democratic rally and barbacue was held at Peru to-day. The crowd was the largest ever assembled in the town, numbering about 25,000 persons. The arrival of Mr. Hendricks was greeted with great enthusiasm, and his address was received with rounds of applause. Speeches were also made by ex-Senator McDonald, Durbin Ward, Judge Thurman and others. In the evening there was a large torchlight procession and a display of fireworks.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Exposition.

The crowd on Friday was estimated at twelve thousand people.

Judge T. J. Wilson, of Winston, presented the watch and chain to Secretary H. E. Fries, This interesting ceremony took place near the Forsyth and Durham exhibits.

Music was furnished by the Guilford and Exposition bands.

Col. L. F. Polk opened in a magnificent address: this genuine tarheel was frequently applauded.

Judge Wilson was then introduced and spoke as follows:

Mr. Fries: The exhibitors and friends of this great Exposition of the products and resources of the Old North State desire to give public expression and some testimonial of their high appreciation of the services you have so ably and faithfully rendered in making this Exposition a grand success. The many thousand visitors who daily throng these spacious halls furnish ample testimony of the grand work which you and your associates have accomplished.

This great Exposition has drawn to our capital, the beautiful city of Oaks, thousands of visitors, our fellow-citizens, from every rounty and almost every township in the Statel They are here from the east, from the west, and from the middle of our great State, and they behold with wonder and surprise these grand displays of our agsicultural, mineral and mining resources.

This great Exposition will attract the attention of citizens of our sister States, and our young men when they see this grand display will remain in their native State rather than seek their fortunes in the far West; the capital, the enterprise, the skilled labor of citizens of other States will be brought into this State and aid us in the further development of our grand old State, and it is confidently believed that great and growing good will result from this grand Exposition.

As a further testimonial of their appreciation of your valuable services, the exhibitors and other friends of this great Exposition have assigned to me the pleasant duty of presenting to you for them this beautiful gold watch, which I know you will greatly appreciate, as coming from those who are so intelligent and so competent to appreciate the great service you have rendered to the people in this great and grand werk.

God bless our good old mother, North Carolina, and all her sons who have labored or may labor for her prosperity, her grandeur, and her glory.

MR. FRIES' REPLY.

Mr. Fries said: In accepting the gift which has just been tendered through your good will and liberality, I beg to express from my heart my high appreciation. I shall always treasure the gift for its worth, but the more from the fact that it bespeaks from you an approval of my work. I have endeavored under all circumstances to labor for the best interest of the cause I represent, but without the co-operation of exhibitors, the support always extended by President Primrose, Treasurer Heartt, and the Executive Committee, the faithful and efficient services of those who have been associated with me in my office work, and the approval so repeatedly expressed by my native county, the Exposition would not to day be such a crowning glory to the State. I desire to thank the exhibitors for this generous token of their esteem and their readiness under all circumstances to conform to the wishes of the Exposition officers, and to thank President Primrose, Treasurer Heartt, and the citizens of Raleigh for the many courtesies extended to me during the past six months. I desire to note the exceptional good order which has been often commented on to the credit of our people; and, in conclusion to propose three hearty cheers for North Carolina and our beloved Governor—for President Primrose and the Exhibitors, and for Col. W. J. Hicks, the Architect of this building, and the North Carolina Car Company, which executed his plans so well.

STOKES COUNTY.

The exhibit for this county is principally of minerals and woods, which abound in inexhaustible quantities and almost endless varieties. It also shows grains, grasses, tobacco, dried fruits, quilt with 12,300 pieces, and table cloth made in 1773.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

This county shows minerals in great variety and quantity, cereals, timbers, grasses, two small steam engines made by a boy of twelve, largest pumpkin in the South—125 pounds, garden product, and 73 out of the 85 varieties of trees grown in the county.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

The display of this county is a fine exhibit of one hundred kinds of fruit under glass, a sassafras tree one hundred years old, grain, cereals, plaids, warps, woods, spokes, rims, helves, minerals, stoves, hollow ware, water wheels, large Irish potatoes, building stones, soap stones, warming back, vegetables, and a beautiful embroidered map of the county, deftly executed by the hands of Miss Clara Albright.

A CARD.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF FORSYTH COUNTY:

On account of my own impaired health, and on my return from Stokes county, finding my family sick, I am unable to continue the canvass as Senator for the two counties of Stokes and Forsyth, and therefore respectfully withdraw. Though late, I hope that you will soon succeed in placing another candidate in the field.

Respectfully,
N. W. LILLINGTON.

Oct. 20th, 1884.

—**Emory's Little Cathartic Pills** are sufficiently powerful for the most robust, yet the safest for children and weak constitutions; the action in any disease is uniform, certain and safe, painless and effective. Druggists.—15 cts.

Letter From Gov. Cleveland.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at a political meeting in Brooklyn, read the following letter from Gov. Cleveland in response to a letter from Mrs. Beecher to that gentleman:

MY DEAR MRS. BEECHER: Your letter, as you may well suppose, has affected me deeply. What shall I say to one who writes so like my mother? I say 'so like my mother,' but I don't altogether mean that, for she died in the belief that her son was true and noble, as she knew he was dutiful and kind.

"I am shocked and dumbfounded by the clipping that you send me, because it purports to give what a man actually knows, and not mere report, as the other four or five lies do, which I have heard about my life in Albany. I have never seen any living woman whom I have any reason to suspect was in any way bad. I do not know where any such woman lives. In Albany I have not been in any house except the executive mansion, the executive chamber, the First Orange Club House twice at receptions given, and on, I think, two other occasions, and the residences of perhaps fifteen or twenty of the best citizens, to dine. Of course, I have been to church. There never was a man who has worked harder or more hours in the day. Almost all my time has been spent in the executive chamber, and I hardly think there have been twenty nights in the twenty-one months I have lived in Albany, unless I was out of town, that I have left my work earlier than midnight to find my bed at the mansion.

"I am at a loss to know how it is that such terribly wicked and utterly baseless lies can be invented. The contemptible creatures who coin and pass these things appear to think that the affair which I have not denied makes me defenseless against any and all slanderers."

"As to my outward life in Buffalo the manifestation of confidence and attachment which was there tendered me must be proof that I have not led a disgraceful life in that city, and as to my life in Albany, all statements that tend to show that it has been other than laborious and correct are utterly and in every shadow untrue."

The Governor then refers to his desire for Mr. Beecher's good-will, and asks that he may see him while in Brookly at the late demonstation, then in prospective.

Negroes Sent from Washington to Vote in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—[Special.] Sam Johnston, a colored Democratic officeholder here, and a former servant of Senator Vance, says that North Carolina negroes who have lived here at least twelve years without once returning to their native State, have been sent to North Carolina to vote at the coming election. All the employees under the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, Col. Wm. P. Cannady, have gone to their homes to work for the Republican nominee with one exception. I hear from North Carolina that a large number of strange negroes have appeared is isolated county districts. Recently, a small number of Republican managers formed a sub-committee with headquarters in this city, with the avowed purpose of "manipuiating North Carolina." I learn from a responsible source that this self-constituted committee is sending every negro they can find to North Carolina to vote at the coming election. In the face of these facts, the ballot boxes ought to be watched with the utmost vigilance, and every doubtful vote challenged.

Tammany in Line—100,000 Voters Cheer for Cleveland at the Great Demonstration Wednesday Night.

Sky-rockets, a big procession, and long yells, kept New York aroused Wednesday night on the streets till the great Tammany meeting began in the wigwam, and other places of meeting. It is estimated that there were at least 100,000 persons either at the seven meetings or were lookers-on at the parade in the vicinity of the Wigwam and Union Square. Senator Thomas F. Bayard was escorted to the hall, and as he ascended the steps of Tammany Hall he was recognized and was immediately surrounded by a crowd. Mayor Edson presided, and Senator Bayard made a long and eloquent address, at the conclusion of which the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The National Democratic Convention held in Chicago on July 10, 1884, nominated as the candidates of the party for President, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and for Vice-President, Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

Resolved, That we, the regular Democratic-Republican organization of the city of New York, in Tammany Hall assembled, do cordially indorse and approve the nominations so made and the platform of principles then adopted, and that we pledge the nominees our undivided support as loyal Democrats till the close of the polls on election day.

Ex-Gov. Corroll, of Maryland, Mr. Parnell and Ex-Senator Thurman made short addresses; and the meeting closed with a loyal speech by John Kelly.

STOKES COUNTY.

[FROM THE REPORTER AND POST.]

The thief who stole one of Mr. Hugh Gwyn's horses some 2 months ago, has been captured and lodged in Surry county jail.

The attention of voters is called to a mixed ticket in Stokes, some of the Republican candidates having their names mixed in with the Democrats on the county ticket.

We learn from a private letter from a gentleman now at the Exposition that Stokes stands at the head of all the counties in the State on the mineral question, that is in regard to her own minerals. Stokes does not pretend to show minerals from other counties, but only such as may be found in her soil. We also learn that quite a number of scientific gentlemen and capitalists will visit the county when the Exposition closes.

—"When we two parted," after lingering late at the garden gate, I felt that I had taken cold," said Thomas Takeintime, "and next morning I was hoarse indeed. But a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup fixed me up, and there's enough left for next time."

MARRIED.

In Winston, by Rev. S. D. Franklin, J. L. GRIFIN and Miss ANN E. VAUGHN, both of Bethania.

DIED.

Near Friedberg, on Monday of last week, WM. F. SIDES, aged 38 years. He was buried at Fraternity churchyard.

Mortgage Sale.

IN pursuance of the power vested in me, under a mortgage executed by Hezekiah Revelle and his wife L. I. Revelle, dated February 22, 1878, and registered in the Register's office in Forsyth county in Book 11 pages 263 and 264, I will sell at auction for cash, at the court house door in Winston on the

29th day of November, 1884,

the tract of land described in said mortgage the same lying on the waters of Muddy Creek, in said county, adjoining the lands of Timothy Booz, Mitchell and others, containing 51 acres more or less.

The sale will be at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

JACOB YOKELY, *Mortgagee.*

Oct. 23rd. 1884.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator, according to law on the estate of Adam Butner, deceased, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 1st day of October, 1885, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

JAS. A. BUTNER, Adm'r.

Oct. 1st, 1884.

TAX NOTICE!

I WILL BE AT THE PLACES named as follows:

Clinard's Stand,	Monday,	Oct. 13,	'84.
Joseph Beeson's,	Tuesday,	" 14,	"
Kernersville,	Wednesday,	" 15,	"
Crim's ✕ Roads,	Thursday,	" 16,	"
Hardin Haizlip's,	Friday,	" 17,	"
Alson Stewarts,	Saturday,	" 18,	"
Old Town,	Monday,	" 20,	"
Lewis Bittings,	Tuesday,	" 21,	"
Elijah Reed's	Wednesday,	" 22,	"
Brookstown,	Thursday,	" 23,	"
Lewisville,	Friday,	" 24,	"
Ben. Hampton's	Saturday,	" 25,	"
Salem,	Monday,	" 27,	"
Union Cross,	Tuesday,	" 28,	"
Waughtown,	Wednesday,	" 29,	"
Walkertown,	Thursday,	" 30,	"
Bethania,	Friday,	" 31,	"
Winston,	Monday, Nov.	3d,	"

After the above dates there will be costs on all the uncollected Tax if the Deputies choose to collect it.

The Tax assessed is 39c., on every $100 valuation of Property, and $1.92 on the Poll.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE,
Oct. 9. Sheriff.

OAK AND PINE LUMBER.

THE undersigned have a large quantity of Oak lumber, such as palings, railing posts and fence plank for sale at the mill near Clemmonsville, N. C. Those wanting

GOOD LUMBER

can have their orders filled and delivered by addressing

SINK BROTHERS,
Clemmonsville or Salem, N. C.

Oct. 23 -4m.

SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I will proceed to sell at public sale on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884,

at the Salem Hotel, in Salem, N. C., all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late Adam Butner, deceased, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, MILCH COWS, HOGS, BEES, WAGON, BEDS and BEDDING. A large lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

TERMS CASH.

J. A. BUTNER, Adm'r.

Also by virtue of the power vested in me by the Judge of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, I will at the same time and place, sell at public sale, the following real estate to-wit:

Lot No. (68,) in the town of Salem, N. C., being, and what is commonly known as the SALEM HOTEL property, containing four acres more or less.

TERMS ¼ cash, ¼ 6 months and ½ 1 year, purchaser giving notes with good and approved security on deferred payments.

J. A. BUTNER,
Commissioner.

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T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 *E. 54th St., New York*, Nov. 7, 1882.
MESSRS. J. C. AYER & CO., GENTLEMEN:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

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SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$ 80 to	95
Corn, per bushel,	75 to	80
Oats, " "	40 to	50
Rye, " "	00 to	00
Barley, per bush.	00 to	00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to	2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to	0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to	00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to	75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to	00
Onion Sets, per bushel,	0 00 to	0 00
Pork,	08 to	10
Country Meat, (hog round,).	00 to	00
" Hams'	00 to	00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to	0 00
Eggs,	8 to	12
Butter, per pound,	15 to	20
Tallow, " "	6 to	07
Beeswax, " "	00 to	25
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to	0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	70 to	90
Potatoes, sweet " "	00 to	00
Cabbage, per pound,	05 to	00
Chickens,	20 to	25
Hay, per hundred	50 to	60
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to	00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.	00 to	00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00 to	6 00
" Good	6 00 to	7 50
" Bright	6 00 to	12 50
" Fine	15 00 to	18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to	6 00
" Good	8 00 to	12 00
" Fine	12 00 to	18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to	20 00
" Good	25 00 to	40 00
" Fine	50 00 to	75 00
" Fancy	00 00 to	00 00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries pitted,	12½ cents.
Damson, Plums,	8 cents
Whortleberries,	7 cents'
Blackberries,	6 cents'
Quarter Apples,	3 cents-
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents-
Sliced Apples, bright,	3 cents-
Sliced Apples, fancy,	4 cents-
Dark Peeled Peaches,	3 cents-
Bright "	5 to 8 cents.
Fancy " "	6 cents.
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents.
Halves "	4 cents.

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NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa Sold by Druggists.

The Old Mullein Plant.

While nature has been sparing in giving us an abundance of her valuable minerals, she has by an All-wise provision been generous in the prolific distribution of such vegetation she has given for medicine, and science in its eager search for the rare ones, has overlooked this fact. How many of us seeing the common Mullein plant in the old fields and waste places; the beautiful Sweet Gum tree bordering our swamps, have thought that in each there was a principle of the very highest medicinal virtue. It is true that the Cherokee Indians knew of this years ago, but not until recently has it began to attract the attention of the Medical world, and now the long forsaken Mullein plant ranks among the first, and all the medical journals are heralding its grand effects.

In **TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN,** the mullein tea is combined with the Sweet Gum, and by its use Consumptives are relieved and mothers made happy in curing their little ones of Croup and Whooping-Cough, and all suffering from Lung and Bronchial diseases are troubled no more.

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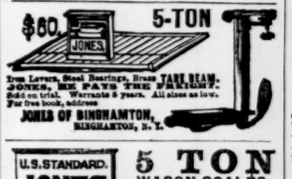

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Maj. R. BINGHAM,
Bingham School, N. C.

Raleigh Register.

Early in February—as soon as the printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the

Raleigh Register,

a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into the thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. HALE will be editor of the REGISTER.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date May 11, 1884.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	4 20 a m	7 00 p m
" Salisbury	6 07 a m	8 25 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	9 26 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	10 02 pm
Leave Greensboro	1 30 p m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 39 p m	.....
" Durham	12 17 p m	.....
" Raleigh	1 30 p m	.....
Leave "	1 45 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	.....

No. 15—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro 4 50 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh 1 25 p. m.
Arrive Goldsboro 6 25 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. daily.

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TR

WITHOUT THE RIGHT RING.

PLAIN OUT COUNTERFEITS IN AMERICAN COINS.

The Imitations of Gold, Silver, and Other Pieces and How They are Made and Detected.

Mr. Dickerman, of the *United States Treasury Counterfeit Detector*, has been giving a New York *Times* reporter some valuable and interesting information about the various counterfeits of United States coins: "There are," he said, "twenty distinct coins of the United States. Five of these are nickel, or nickel, copper, and bronze; nine are silver, and six are gold. All but one have been counterfeited again and again. The gold coins are the double eagle or twenty-dollar piece, the eagle, half eagle, three-dollar piece, quarter eagle, and dollar. The double eagle, fresh from the mint, weighs 516 grains, or more than 100 grains more than the standard silver dollar. An abrasion of 2.58 grains is allowed before the coin is classed as a counterfeit, or rather 'light weight,' and unless artificially reduced it should continue current half a century. Coinage of double eagles was begun in 1850, and up to June 30, 1883, 48,859,502 pieces had been issued. The only counterfeit of the double eagle so far discovered is of the 1850 issue. It weighs 360 grains, and is composed of 571 parts of gold, 85 of silver, and 344 of copper. Its actual value is $8.83. It is lighter in appearance than the genuine, though thicker. The reeding and milling are defective, as is the case with most counterfeit coins.

The coinage of eagles began in 1793, and up to June 30, 1882, 15,109,272 pieces had been issued. The coin weighs just half as much as a double eagle, will stand a proportionate abrasion, and ought to continue current thirty-five years. Prior to 1834 the mint weight of the eagle was 270 grains. Counterfeits of five issues of the eagle are in circulation, namely of the issues 1841, 1847, 1849, 1855 and 1880. That of 1847 is the most dangerous, as it weighs only six grains less than the genuine.

"The genuine half eagle weighs when it leaves the mint, 129 grains, and will stand a reduction of .64 grain. It ought to remain current twenty years. Coinage of the half eagle was begun in 1793, and up to June 30 of last year 59,913,196 pieces had been put forth. There are thirteen counterfeits of the half eagle, some of which are well executed and very dangerous. The counterfeits are of the issues of 1800, 1803, 1839, 1843, 1844, 1847, 1848, 1841, 1855, 1858, 1869, 1875, 1881, (two) and 1882.

"There are no counterfeits of the three-dollar gold piece, which was first coined in 1854, and weighs 77.4 grains. The maximum of abrasion is .38 grain. The quarter eagle was first coined in 1796, and ought to last fifteen years. It weighs 64.5 grains, and the limit of abrasion is .32 grain. There are seven counterfeits six of which were made in molds and are from 16.6 to 24.5 grains light. They are of the issues of 1849, (two counterfeits,) 1844, 1846, 1852 and 1861. A counterfeit of 1862 is made of platinum, is only half a grain light, and can only be detected after the plating has worn off or by acid. It is the only dangerous counterfeit quarter eagle.

"Gold dollars were first coined in 1849 and up to June 30 of last year 19,371,364 pieces had been issued. The mint weight is 25.8 grains, and the limit of abraison is .13 grain. There are counterfeits of the issues of 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857 and 1861. The first four weigh, respectively, 17, 14, 24 and 15 grains. They are made in a mold, and are heavily plated. The last three weigh, respectively, 13, 14, and 15 grains. They are made of brass and bronze, and, like all the counterfeit gold dollars, may be readily detected by their light weight and general appearance."

"All this is very interesting," said the reporter, "but there are several persons who don't handle enough gold to be alarmed at the prevalence of counterfeits. What about silver?"

"Every silver coin now in circulation has its counterfeits. Even the buzzard dollar has not been deemed unworthy of imitation. Trade dollars were coined from 1873 to 1878. They weigh 420 grains. Every issue has been extensively counterfeited. Most of the counterfeits are over 100 grains light and have a soapy, greasy feeling. They are made of type metal and pulverized glass. The two most dangerous counterfeits of the trade dollar are dated 1877, and bear the mint marks, "s" and "c c." They are only three grains light and are actually worth fifty-seven cents. They are made of silver, mercury and German silver, and, except for a defective ring, are nearly perfect. Standard dollars were first coined in 1794, and then as now the mint weight was 412.5 grains. Many of the old issues were counterfeited. The composition used was generally German silver. Others were made of brass and plated with genuine silver. Coinage of the Bland standard dollar was begun in 1878. All the issues since that time have been extensively counterfeited, the usual composition being antimony and lead, heavily plated. They are made in a mold and are usually 100 grains light. There are, however, several counterfeits of the standard dollar which are nearly full weight and are very dangerous. They are almost perfect imitations. The ring is a little defective. Half dollars prior to 1837 weighed 208 grains. From 1837 to 1853 the weight was 206.25 grains. The present weight is 192.9 grains. There are probably more counterfeits of half dollars afloat than of any other coin. Most of them are made of brass, lead, pewter and type metals in varying combinations and proportions. The most dangerous counterfeit halves bear date of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1849, 1857, 1859, 1860. 1872, 1875, 1876 and 1877. Most of these coins are lighter than the genuine and have a sharp ring, as if they were made of glass. The milling and reeding is defective, and the lettering on the shield of the Goddess of Liberty is not good.

"A genuine silver quarter dollar weighs 96.45 grains. Prior to 1837 the weight was 104 grains, and from 1837 to 1853 the weight was 103.125 grains. The most dangereous counterfeits are of 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1860 and 1861. Brass, tin, pewter and lead are the materials generally used. The counterfeits are made in a mold, and except that the reeding and milling is defective, and that the later counterfeits have a greasy, slippery feeling, they are not easily detected.

"The coinage of twenty-cent pieces began in 1875 and closed in 1878. The genuine coin weighs 77.16 grains and the few counterfeits which have been put in circulation are very poor pieces of work. Counterfeit dimes are very common, brass, pewter, and lead being generally used. The genuine coin weighs 38.58 grains. The counterfeits are usually very rough looking coins. The half-dime weighs 19.29 grains. A few wretched counterfeits are in circulation. Coinage of the genuine began in 1793 and ceased in 1873. Counterfeits of the three-cent piece are usually well plated and calculated to deceive. Coinage of three-cent pieces began in 1851 and ceased in 1873. The weight is 11.52 grains.

"The minor coins of the United States are the five, three, two and one cent pieces. All but the twos have been counterfeited. There is a dangerous counterfeit of the five-cent piece of 1875, made of the same material as that used in the United States Mint. Coinage was begun in 1866 and still continues. The standard weight of the coin is 77.16 grains. Coinage of three-cent pieces began in 1865 and still continues. The standard weight is 20 grains. There are numerous counterfeits, but as most of them are made in a mold they are easily detected. Fives and threes are made of nickel. Two-cent pieces were first coined in 1864. The coinage ceased in 1872. The weight is 96 grains. Copper cents were first coined in 1793, and there are no dates later than 1857. The weight is 48 grains. Most of the counterfeits were made for the cabinets of numismatists. The genuine coin is composed of copper, nickel, and bronze.

"The United States Mint test for silver is a solution composed of 24 grains of nitrate of silver, 20 drops of nitric acid, and one ounce of water. A drop will blacken a counterfeit, while it will have no effect on silver."

The Thimble.

The thimble is a Dutch invention that was first brought to England in 1695 by one John Loftin, who began its manufacture at Islington, near London, gaining thereby both honor and profit. Its name was derived from the words thumb and bell, being for a long time called thumble, and only lately thimble. Old records say that thimbles were first worn on the thumbs; but we can scarcely conceive how they could be of much use there. Formerly they were made of brass and iron only, but of late years steel, silver, gold, horn, ivory, and even pearl and glass have all been used for making thimbles. I saw some very beautiful ones in China, that were exquisitely carved, of pearl, and bound with gold, and the end also of gold.

A thimble owned by the queen-consort of Siam is shaped like a lotus bud, this, being the loyal flower of that country, and almost everything about the court bearing, in a greater or less degree, some impress of the lotus. This thimble is of gold, thickly studded with diamonds that are so arranged as to form the lady's name and the date of her marriage. It was a bridal gift from the king, who, having seen the English and American ladies at his court using thimbles, took this method of introducing them among his own people.

In Naples very pretty thimbles, composed of lava from Mount Vesuvius, are occasionally sold, but rather as curiosities than for real utility, being, from the extreme brittleness of the lava, very easily broken. I have heard also of thimbles made of asphaltum from the Dead sea, and of one composed of a fragment of the old elm tree at Cambridge, Mass., under which General Washington stood when taking command of the United States army, in July, 1775; but I do not suppose that any of these were ever intended to be used in sewing.

In the ordinary manufacture of gold and silver thimbles thin plates of the metal are introduced into the die and then punched into shape. But in Paris the French have a way of their own, quite different from ours, for making gold thimbles that are said to be much more durable than those made in the usual way. Pieces of very thin sheet-iron are cut into disks of about two inches in diameter. These, after being heated to redness, are struck by means of a punch into a succession of holes of a gradually increasing depth to give the proper shape. The thimble is then trimmed, polished and indented around its outer surface with tiny holes. It is next converted into steel by a process called cementation, then tempered, scoured, and brought to a blue color. After all this is completed, a thin sheet of gold is introduced into the interior and fastened to the steel by a mandrel, while gold leaf is attached firmly by the pressure to the outside, the edges being seamed in a small groove made to receive them. This completes the thimble that will last for years. The steel used in its construction will scarcely wear out in a long time, and the gold, if worn away, is easily replaced.—*Dorcas Magazine.*

How German Laborers Live.

"Will you describe to me in detail the condition and methods of living among the laboring classes of Germany?" asked a *Chronicle* reporter of F. Bruch, who has recently returned from a visit to Westphalia.

"In the particular section where I came from," was the reply, "there are large coal mines, and the miners, who would rank as artisans, receive seventy-five cents a day, and an occasional few who are particularly adept may receive one dollar a day, which is likewise the wages usually paid to iron-workers. Each class works eight hours a day. The unskilled laborers in the neighborhood receive from thirty-five to fifty cents a day, and a day's work with them is twelve hours. The conditions in Westphalia are however, in the German view, exceptionally favorable to the laborer. There the expense of living, taken by the month, for a family of four or five, is House rent, $2.50; groceries (including dried and salt meats and bread), $12; beef (Sundays), $1.50; beverages, $3; taxes, $2. Total, $22.

In explanation of this schedule I would like to say that the laborer usually rents. He so rarely—I may say never—owns a house free of encumbrance. The house which he occupies in country sections and villages consists of three or four rooms, and is sparingly furnished. Some of these houses have a few of the modern improvements, but this is dependent upon the ease and cost of supplying them. My father keeps a grocery store, so that I know exactly what the monthly expenditure of the laborer is in that direction, and it ranges from eight to sixteen dollars a month. It is customary for all grocers to handle dried and salt meats and bread, and my father conforms to the usage.

"The laborer obtains his main sustenance from peas, beans, potatoes and sauerkraut. Sunday is a day of festivity, and then beef is eaten—the only day in the week. During the working days, when it can be afforded, pork is eaten at one meal a day, usually at midday, and then it is cooked with one or the other of the vegetables named, in a kind of broth. In the absence of meat diet (for at best the supply is always limited), I presume it becomes almost a necessity for the laborer to sustain himself largely by the use of beverages, and these are more generally indulged in by him habitually than by the naturalized or native American citizen. Clothing is an item scarcely to be considered. The laborer's and peasant's son, when confirmed, dons a new suit larger in leg and body, arms and tail, than present requirements, which is carefully folded after the ceremony and assumed again at his wedding. A new suit is, in fact, obtained only once in four or five years, and is then of the coarsest and cheapest material. The last item on the schedule is that of taxes. At present there is a general complaint at the excessive tax which the laborer is compelled to pay, amounting to one-tenth of his annual income. You will observe from the figures I furnish that it is only by the strictest economy and successful management that the laborer can make the two ends meet."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Crocus and the Grain Speculator.

A Chicago florist said to a reporter: I keep a few common crocuses in stock the year round to supply one person. Every morning he buys a buttoniere of these simple flowers, never wishing others of a different kind. Of course I know there is nothing strange in a preference for a particular flower, but his liking for the crocus is for an uncommon reason. Where he was born superstition connects daring and the crocus. He is a speculator in grain, and he believes wearing flower keeps his courage up.

Great Britain has but 121,000 square miles over which to carry the mails, while the United States has 3,000,000 square miles. Our postoffice department has about twenty times as much territory over which to extend its operations.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Milk for Cheese-Making.

A patron of a cheese factory in Pennsylvania had his milk condemned, but after being out in the heat and sun till afternoon it made butter above the average quality by setting in pans in the cellar. The milk is described as being "perfectly sweet but had an odor." Any milk from cows in fair health, which is sweet and clean, will make good cheese, and if it fails to do so the fault will be in the making and curing, and not in the milk, whether it has "an odor" or not. When objectionable odors occur in milk of which butter is to be made, the most effectual way of disposing of them is by heating the new milk from 140 to 160 degrees, when the greater part of them will become aeriform and be driven off, but some portion of them is pretty sure to be too stable to pass off in that way, and being of an oily nature, they cling to the fat in the cream and go with it into the butter, to the injury of its flavor and durability. Some alleviation may also be had by airing the fresh milk and by slightly souring the cream, the sour buttermilk absorbing the odor, but none of these means amount to a perfect purification.

In the manufacture of cheese it is different. Every shade of what is known by the synonymous terms, "cowey odor," "animal odor" and "taint," and also the odors and flavors of strong weeds, can be wiped out by airing the warm curd a sufficient length of time, provided clean and sweet rennet is used and the curd is got out of the whey before acid sets in. This is important, as the sour curd, like the sour buttermilk, absorbs and holds all odors tenaciously, and hence if souring is allowed to precede the airing the good effects of airing the curd is counteracted. The more complete removal of odors in cheese-making than in butter-making, enables the skillful manufacturer to make a fine cheese out of milk which holds odors that would injure it for butter-making. Hence milk which will make average butter, will make first-class cheese, but it will not do so if the acid process of cheese-making, by which is meant leaving the curd in the whey till distinctly sour, is followed.—*Professor L. B. Arnold.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

It is fortunate for the farmer if the beet patch is near his pig-sty. A few beets fed daily to either growing or fattening hogs will be eaten greedily, and by keeping the digestive organs in good condition, will enable fattening hogs, especially, to get more benefit from other food than they otherwise would.

It is a wise provision which makes the animal most used for man's service and therefore most likely to be tied by halter or chain, the one whose hoof is not divided. If the hoof were parted, as is that of the cow, the horse would often throw and perhaps kill himself, where now such injury is much less likely to occur.

It is a great task to change the character of a soil from light to heavy, or the reverse, by bringing new material on. It will rarely pay except on land near valuable markets and where improvements in productiveness can hardly be procured at too dear a rate. A light land may however be often changed in its character by plowing under green manure grown on the soil itself.

There are few fields of such uniform fertility that the same amount of manure can be safely and profitably applied to all. As a rule, the farmer should know where the poorer spots are, while his help, hired by the month or season, cannot be expected to do so. Hence, drawing out the manure should so far as possible be done by the farmer himself. If left to others, its value will be much less, and of all farm operations, manuring the soil is one that the farmer can least afford to have illy done.

Some kinds of land are so full of water most of the year that underdraining is only possible after the summer has dried out the soil. But on ordinary fields, not excessively wet, the soil is now too hard to underdrain properly unless machinery is used which works better when the ground is firm for horses to walk on. Drains dug in the fall will, however, do better service next season than those delayed till next spring. The frost in winter deepens the soil and makes watercourses through which the drains are reached.

No other grain crop, and possibly no hoed crop, can be grown on orchards with more advantage than buckwheat. It does not exhaust the soil as other grains do, and if rye is sown after the buckwheat is harvested, to be plowed under the following spring, the amount of vegetable matter in the soil will increase. Buckwheat alone has a tendency to make the soil porous, possibly from the fact that it requires plowing in midsummer, when the soil is free from water, and the crop keeps the surface well shaded during the hottest weather.

A late English horticulturist says that after trying all sorts of plans he is thoroughly convinced that there is nothing equal to the little-and-often system of pruning, or rather pinching. The soft young shoots can be readily removed by the finger and thumb, which is the easiest way. To which we may add that any owner who is really interested in his garden will be likely to pass among his trees and shrubs quite often, and if he sees any want or defect he will at once supply or remove it. With this view a well known cultivator remarked that his season for pruning is all the season through.

The greatest objection to growing corn fodder is the difficulty in curing it, which is obviated for those who put it in silos. As ordinarily cured, a large portion is so molded as to be nearly worthless. The difficulty with corn is twofold. Its harvest is after the hot weather of summer has passed and when frequent rains may be expected. As we cannot expect much sun heat to cure corn fodder, we make artificial heat by leaving the stalks a few days in piles large enough to heat slightly. When taken out, they are much dryer than they seem, and moved away without injury.

Many farmers and farmers' boys have wondered or some have perhaps occasionally used language more emphatic than polite because of the pertinacity of horses in keeping their foot on a rope or halter when they once set it down thereon. The fact is probably based on an instinct dating back to the time when the horse in his wild state was liable to be attacked by serpents. With his hoofs trampling them down he was comparatively safe, and he learned instinctively in changing his feet to keep them on the object of danger. The instinct remains now that all use for it has long since passed away.

John Moore, one of the oldest settlers of Missouri, has by persistent practice put to rout the theory that seed unless changed will run out. For forty-four years he has planted only a species of a large white corn he brought from Tennessee, and has never allowed a grain of any other kind to be planted on his place, and to show how the corn has helped his own, he this year, not desiring to sell, exchanged fifty bushels with men from all parts of the country who wanted it for seed. Mr. Moore has always followed a system of gathering his seed corn in the fall by picking the largest ears, breaking off both ends and carefully preserving the middle grains.

Dr. Sturtevant, of the New York State Experimental Station, reports that unripe seeds produced the earliest maturing plants. This was especially the fact with seed of cabbage and tomato plants, where earliness often makes a great difference in price of the product. It is probable that farmers would find advantage in harvesting a small portion of their grain crops unripe for seed. But if they do this, greater care must be taken not to put them in large bulk where the grain would heat and its germinating powers be injured. It is very likely that this difficulty in keeping the greenest seed in good condition is one reason for a quite prevalent belief that very ripe seed is best.

Unless early potatoes are to be marketed as dug, it is better to defer digging until extreme hot weather has passed. If put in pits it is extremely difficult to keep potatoes from heating. Whenever the skin is bruised the potatoes pack too closely together and rot quickly follows. The shippers understand this and will not buy to ship in large quantities until cool weather comes. Until quite late in the fall it is not safe to market potatoes from the field without putting them in a pit for two or three days. There will be a very slight heating which will serve to dry out surplus moisture and harden the skin. But it saves a great deal of labor for the farmer if the potatoes are left till mature enough so that only digging and putting in the wagon is necessary.

The grape vine should not be cultivated, nor the growth of wood stimulated by artificial means after the 1st of July, but all stirring of the ground and application of fertilizers should be before that time. The roots and spongioles which convey nourishment to the vines and fruit should not be disturbed after getting well established for the season, as late cultivation reduces new growth below as well as above ground, and consequently retards both wood and fruit. A good substitute for hoeing to keep down weeds is mulching, and a method suggested by last year's experience is to suspend the growing of crops of vegetables among the grape vines and mulching the ground sufficiently to prevent the growth of weeds after June. Upon this depends the ripening of the fruit.

The reason why some people fail to make good butter is readily explained by a visit to their cellars or milk rooms, in the unpleasant smells from decaying substances. The fault is sometimes in the city storehouse. Fresh meat should not on any account be kept in the same compartment with milk, cream or butter. The meat will retain its freshness longer, but it will be because the decay has entered the milk or butter. Some years ago a steward in a public institution received late on Saturday night some meat which was on the verge of spoiling. He placed it in the refrigerator where there was also a crock of excellent butter. As the meat was not wanted until Monday, he visited it then and was surprised to find it apparently even more fresh than it was when received. But when he came to use the butter he found it filled with an indescribable stench that forced him to throw it away as wholly unfit for any purpose. The butter had saved the meat by spoiling itself.

Household Hints and Recipes.

A teaspoonful of lemon peel chopped very fine and added to the gravy of fowls or game is considered a good addition.

Pear sauce is sometimes improved, if the pears seem rather tasteless, by adding a few figs to the sauce before stewing.

Paint spots may be removed from any kind of clothing by saturating with equal parts of turpentine and spirits of ammonia.

Apples that are too tart to make agreeable sauce can be deliciously toned down by adding about a third of the quantity of dates. Sweeten well, and serve cold.

When frying cakes, instead of laying the hot cakes on a plate, lay them on a colander, set that on a plate, so that any fat which drips from them will drop through the holes in the colander, and not be soaked up into the cakes to render them unfit for use.

A dish which is regarded with favor is made by boiling some beets until they are perfectly tender, then chop them fine, and mix with them an equal quantity of stewed tomatoes; heat them to the boiling point; season with pepper and salt and a little lump of butter; send to the table very hot.

Excellent okra soup is made by following these directions: Cut one pound of round steak in small pieces; brown them nicely in butter; while browning, slice an onion in very thin slices, and put into the sauce-pan with the meat. Put three quarts of cold water in the soup kettle; put the meat and onions into this, and boil or simmer for an hour; then add one pint of sliced okra, and let the soup simmer for about three hours; season with pepper and salt, a little butter, strain it, and serve it while very hot.

The backs and seats of chairs, lounges and the like, where formed of fancy colored silk or wool embroidery, are cleaned by professionals as follows: The needlework is thoroughly beaten and brushed to remove dust; it is then well rubbed with damp bran or bread two days old. Then it is cleaned with benzine applied with a soft flannel, and finally rubbed as dry as possible with soft clean cloths. Articles cleaned with benzine are most quickly deodorized by exposing them to the heat, which dries out the benzine entirely. As benzine is inflammable, this should not be done until they appear to be quite dry.

The Stoves We Use.

According to the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, the United States uses more stoves than all the rest of the world put together. There are 8,000,000 of them in use here, costing the possessors perhaps $180,000,000. They range in size from little toy affairs, which could be carried upstairs, one under each arm, by an ordinary man, up to colossal stoves intended for summer hotels and wood-burning districts, which will do the cooking for 100 persons. The price is calculated by their weight. The founders sell them at rates ranging from five to eight cents a pound, and the retailers at about fifty per cent. advance on these figures. One stove lasts on an average about five years. Some large founders show nearly 500 kinds. Many also make stationary and Baltimore heaters, wrought iron and stationary ranges and gas and vapor stoves, but these are not considered as parts of the trade. The chief producing places are Boston, Troy, Albany, Cincinnati, Buffalo, St. Louis, Louisville, Philadelphia and Cleveland. Stoves are exported to each and all of the sixty-eight foreign countries with which we have a trade of any kind. When foreign manufacturers undertake to make a stove they invariably steal an American pattern in preference to devising a new one.

A very appetizing way to cook onions is to boil them in salt and water until they begin to be tender; drain the water from them, and wrap each onion in soft paper, set them side by side into a dripping pan, let them bake until done, and put them into a vegetable dish and pour rich brown gravy over them; Spanish onions are especially nice cooked in this way, as they have so delicate a flavor.

In company it is a very great fault to be more forward in setting one's self off and talking to show one's parts than to learn the worth and to be truly acquainted with the abilities of other men. He that makes it his business not to know but to be known, is like a foolish tradesman who makes all the haste he can to sell off his old stock, but takes no thought of laying in any new.

The "Rebellion Record," which is now being issued by the government, will consist of ninety-six volumes of eight hundred pages each.

A MAN'S FORTUNATE FALL.

HOW ONE OF THE RICHEST MINES IN COLORADO WAS FOUND.

The Driver of a Burro Train Hurled over a Precipice into a Cavern Filled with Rich Minerals.

A long line of heavily laden burros, followed by two horsemen, were climbing a steep trail in the San Joan mountains. William and Frank Smith, the drivers and owners of the train, were brothers. William, the elder, although yet a young man, had been in the country long enough to be considered a pioneer. Frank, the younger, had only arrived from the East about two months before. He was a graduate of Yale college, also of an eastern law school, and had come to Colorado with some idea of engaging in the practice of law. Finding, however, upon his arrival at the little town, which was the county seat, that the field was covered already, and that the lawyers who had preceded him had little or no business, he accepted his brother's invitation to join in his venture and become a "burro puncher."

Although his handsome and still boyish face was considerably bronzed by exposure to the sun and rain, yet there was in it the signs of unusual intelligence and of a disposition that was always happy. Indeed, this was manifested by the cheerful songs with which he continually enlivened the somewhat monotonous and tedious trip. On the morning in question the train had reached the most dangerous portion of the trail, where it wound around a bluff on the very edge of a canon whose jagged and precipitous sides and rocky bottom threatened instant death to the luckless traveler who would make one misstep. Familiarity with the trail and its dangers had made the young man somewhat careless, and it so happened that just as he was caroling a sparkling air from "Pinafore," and while the echoes of his musical voice were still ringing through the canon, his usually sure-footed horse stepped upon a loose stone and instantly horse and rider were hurled over the precipice.

The horrified brother saw the accident from a point a short distance in advance just as he was about turning the bluff. Instantly he ran to the edge, and on the rocky bed of the canon, where the little mountain stream boiled and hissed with its tiny white spray, he saw the mangled body of the horse lying a crushed and almost shapeless mass. Making a detour, with infinite difficulty he climbed down the sides of the canon and reached the body of the horse, but, strange to say, that of his brother was nowhere to be seen. Loth to leave without having discovered his brother's remains, he spent the whole afternoon in the search, but without having discovered a trace of the whereabouts of the body until the lengthening shadows warned him to resume his journey to the camp, still some miles distant. Reluctantly he resumed his journey, and upon reaching camp told his wonderful story to the crowd of eager listeners who soon gathered around the principal cabin. The next morning a party was organized, who spent the whole day in an unavailing search for the missing man.

The mystery deepened, and in the minds of the superstitious miners savored strongly of the supernatural. Toward the close of the second day a group of men, sitting at the door of the largest cabin, which did duty as a store and post-office, discussing young Smith's strange disappearance, were suddenly startled by seeing the figure of a man toiling painfully up the steep trail and over the trail bridge that crossed the torrent which ran through the centre of the little settlement. Upon his approaching nearer, what was their surprise to discover in him the missing man, but so covered with bruises and so haggard looking as to be hardly recognizable. A crowd of willing hands assisted him to the door of the store, and after his wants were attended to, the chief one of which was hunger, their intense curiosity was gratified by the relation of the following marvelous story:

"It must have been several hours after my fall before I regained consciousness, and found myself lying on the floor of a cavern, terribly bruised and hungry. The walls on either side were steep and high, and upon groping around I found that the cave extended into the mountain through a perfect labyrinth of passages. Taking one of them at random I wandered for hours, dragging my weary limbs slowly and painfully over the rough ground. Finally overcome by fatigue, I lay upon the ground, and slept I know not how long. Upon awakening to my other pains was added the keener one of hunger. I still pushed on, however, knowing that to remain would be death, yet without any idea of a different fate should I continue, uncertain as I was that I was not getting farther away from light and liberty. Suddenly I saw a gleam of blessed sunlight coming from I could not tell where, but heightened and magnified by the object upon which it was shining. This I found upon examination was a mass of glittering ore.

"Following the direction of the thread of light, I saw far above me an opening in the roof of my prison. With terrible labor and after several falls, I succeeded in reaching the top and made my escape, emerging scarcely one-half mile from the camp."

The next day the young man, having considerably recovered from his injuries and hunger, accompanied by several of the miners, proceeded to the place with ropes and tools, and found one of the most enormous deposits of rich mineral ever found in the State, with natural shafts and tunnels adding immensely to the value of the land. "This," said the narrator of the above story to a reporter yesterday, "is the story of the discovery of one of the greatest producing mines in the State."—*Denver News.*

What a Bather Can Do in Salt Lake.

A bather can lie on the surface of the water of the Great Salt lake without exertion; or, by passing a towel under his knees and holding the two ends, he can remain in any depth of water kneeling, with the head and shoulders out of water; or, by shifting it under the soles of the feet, he can sit on the water. The one exertion, in fact, is to keep one's balance; none whatever is required to keep afloat. The only danger, therefore, arises from choking by accidentally swallowing some of the water, for the strength of the brine is so intense that the muscles of the throat are convulsed, and strangulation ensues.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

Two English peers, recently deceased, were each very eccentric in his way. Lord Lauderdale once disappeared for years, and was finally found acting as a baggage-porter on a railway. The Duke of Wellington used to quarrel fiercely with his father, the "Iron Duke." Once when a friend called his attention to a published caricature of him, the old duke said: "The only caricature that annoyed him was that," pointing to his son and heir. The point of the remark was that the son bore an extraordinary but grotesque likeness to his father. He had the hooked nose and the high cheek bones, but all this was rendered frightful by a small and weak chin and a thin and irresolute jaw.

One may travel for hundreds of miles even in Dakota, and, although seeing no human habitation, every acre of the land has ceased to be a part of our once grand public domain; in vast and solitary regions not an acre left for the settler.

The first session of Congress that assembled at Washington met in November 1800.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Superior blankets are now being woven of cow hair.

The production of oil from sunflower seed has become an industry of considerable importance in Russia.

Evidence has been given tending to show that birds have a keen perception of color and love for artistic arrangements of colors, and a strong susceptibility to musical melodies.

An investigation of the saltpetre beds near Cochabamba, Bolivia, leads M. Sacc to conclude that this vast deposit, large enough to supply the whole world with its nitrate of potash, is the result of the decomposition of an immense collection of fossil animal remains.

Everyone knows that wood is made into paper; but making paper into wood is a recent application. It seems to be a process of turn-and-turn-about. The new invention comes from Germany. A Mr. Harrass has devised a method for obtaining objects of all kinds with an artificial wood mass, which consists chiefly of celluloid and starch.

Humors of the Battle-Field.

Many humorous incidents occurred on battle-fields. A Confederate colonel ran ahead of his regiment at Malvern Hill, and discovering that the men were not following him as closely as he wished, he uttered a fierce oath, and exclaimed:

"Come on! Do you want to live forever?"

The appeal was irresistible, and many a poor fellow who had laughed at the colonel's queer exhortation laid down his life soon after.

A shell struck the wheel of a Federal field-piece toward the close of the engagement at Fair Oaks, and, shivering the spokes, dismantled the cannon.

"Well, isn't it lucky that didn't happen before we used up all our ammunition," remarked one of the artillerists, as he crawled from beneath the gun.

When General Pope was falling back before Lee's advance in the Virginia valley, his own soldiers thought his bulletins and orders somewhat strained in their rhetoric. At one of the numerous running engagements that marked that disastrous campaign a private in one of the Western regiments was mortally wounded by a shell. Seeing the man's condition, a chaplain knelt beside him, and opening his Bible at random read Samson's slaughter of the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass. He had not quite finished when, as the story runs, the poor fellow interrupted the reading by saying:

"Hold on, chaplain. Don't deceive a dying man. Isn't the name of John Pope signed to that?"

A column of troops was pushing forward over the long and winding road in Thoroughfare Gap to head off Lee after his retreat across the Potomac at the close of the Gettysburg campaign. Suddenly the signal officer who accompanied the general in command discovered that some of his men, posted on a high bill in the rear, were reporting the presence of a considerable body of Confederate troops on top of the bluffs to the right. A halt was at once sounded, and the leading brigade ordered forward to uncover the enemy. The regiments were soon scrambling up the steep incline, officers and men gallantly racing to see who could reach the crest first. A young lieutenant and some half dozen men gained the advance, but at the end of what they deemed a perilous climb, they were thrown into convulsions of laughter at discovering that what the signal men took for Confederate troops were only a tolerably large flock of sheep. As the leaders in this forlorn hope rolled on the grass in a paroxysm of merriment, they laughed all the louder at seeing the pale but determined faces of their comrades, who, of course, came up fully expecting a desperate hand-to-hand struggle.

It is perhaps needless to say that the brigade supped on mutton that evening.

As the army was crossing South Mountain the day before the battle of Antietam, General McClellan rode along the side of the moving column. Overtaking a favorite Zouave regiment, he exclaimed with his natural bonhomie:

"Well, and how is the old Fifth this evening?"

"First-rate, general," replied one of the Zouaves. "But we'd be better off if we weren't living so much on supposition."

"Supposition?" said the general, in a puzzled tone. "What do you mean by that?"

"It's easily explained, sir. You see we expected to get our rations yesterday, but as we didn't, we're living on the supposition that we did."

"Ah, I understand; you shall have your rations, Zou-Zous, to-night," replied the general, putting spurs to his horse to escape the cheers of his regiment. And he kept his promise.—*Century Magazine.*

Horses should have muscle and not fat, to begin hard work on. Turfmen understand this.

MASON & HAMLIN commenced as melodeon makers in 1854. They soon introduced the improved instrument now known as the organ or Auxiliare organ, as it is termed in Europe. The new instrument proved so superior that it soon took the place of everything else in this country, being adapted and manufactured by all who had previously made melodeons, and many others who were induced to commence the business by the rapidly growing demand. Now about 80,000 American organs are made and sold yearly. Those by the Mason & Hamlin Company have always stood at the head, being acknowledged the best. The same makers are now producing improved Upright Pianofortes, which they believe, are destined to rank as high as their organs have done.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE love of women, the smiles of children are the delights of life.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef cattle, good to prime l w	12	@	12¼
Calves, com'n to prime veals	6½	@	6¾
Sheep	3½	@	4¼
Lambs	5	@	9
Hogs—Live	5	@	6¼
Dressed, city	5½	@	6
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 65	@	5 50
West, good to choice	3 65	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	88½	@	88¾
Rye—State	70	@	71
Barley—Four-rowed State		@	78¼
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed	55	@	60¾
Oats—White State	34	@	39
Mixed Western	29	@	33
Hay—Med. to Prime Timothy	90	@	1 00
Straw—No. 1, Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	7 55	@	7 90
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	31
Dairy	20	@	26
West. Im. Creamery	18	@	23
Factory	17	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	11¼	@	11¾
Skims	1½	@	3
Western	3	@	8
Eggs—State and Penn	19	@	20
BUFFALO.			
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 25	@	4 15
Lambs—Western	4 15	@	5 00
Steers—Western	5 90	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	6 10	@	6 20
Flour—C'y ground n. process	5 80	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12	@	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New		@	60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39	@	
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	14 00	@	14 50
Hogs—Live	6½	@	7¾
Northern Dressed	8	@	9
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	15 00	@	15 50
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's	5 25	@	5 50
Corn—High Mixed	69	@	70
Oats—Extra White	40	@	41
Rye—State	70	@	75
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 50	@	7 37½
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	5
Lambs	4	@	5¾
Hogs—Northern, d. w	7¾	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red		@	97¾
Rye—State		@	72
Corn—State Yellow	57	@	57½
Oats—Mixed		@	38½
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	24	@	25
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11¾	@	12¾

The supreme gifts of the gods can neither be discussed nor deserved. Believe in happiness; expect it; make room for it in your life! Have faith! Faith moves mountains. And happiness is of the swift-footed immortals, and descends only on the garlanded altars of her worshipers.

Consumption.

Notwithstanding the great number who yearly succumb to this terrible and fatal disease, which is daily winding its fatal coils around thousands who are unconscious of its deadly presence, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will cleanse and purify the blood of scrofulous impurities and cure tubercular consumption (which is only scrofulous disease of the lungs). Send three letter stamps and get Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption and kindred affections, with numerous testimonials of cures. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE cost of the public printing now amounts to $3,000,000 annually.

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THE castor bean plant is said to kill grass hoppers by the million.

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will fill the hearts of every suffering woman if she will only persist in the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It will cure the most excruciating periodical pains, and relieve you of all irregularities and give healthy action. It will positively cure internal inflammation and ulceration, misplacement and all kindred disorders. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

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